The Mapleton Item.

VOL. XVI. MAPLETON DEPOT, PA., WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 18, 1905. NO. 44

LOCAL NOTES.

—*The Smart Set* magazine will entertain you.

—Choice clover seed for sale by Shapiro Bros., Mapleton.

—Mrs. G. H. Hooper has been seriously ill for several days past.

—Have you read that very interesting magazine, *The Smart Set*?

—Shapiro Bros., Mapleton, are selling all goods at reduced prices.

—Buy your fresh beef, fresh pork and bologna at C. H. Hooper's meat market.

—Mrs. S. P. Winsel, of Huntingdon, was the guest of M. L. Rex's family last week.

—The Huntingdon band will give a concert at Mount Union next Saturday evening.

—J. Lee Rex and wife, of Altoona, are visiting among relatives and friends in Mapleton.

—Shapiro Bros., Mapleton, are taking ties for another ninety days. Goods given in exchange for ties.

—Heavy underwear, sweaters, mittens, gloves and dress and work caps at reduced prices at Shapiro Bros., Mapleton.

—D. W. Dillman, a civil engineer of Altoona, spent a few hours yesterday among friends in Mapleton.

—W. W. Brumbaugh and W. H. Barkley, of Juniata, were Sunday visitors to friends in Mapleton.

—Mrs. L. E. Himes and Miss Georgia Dell yesterday left for an extended visit among friends in and about Pittsburg.

—Joseph Norris and wife and Mrs. Alice Miller and son, of Juniata, were guests of Mrs. Ann Lamberson over Sunday.

—Sunday evening a sled load of Mapleton people attended the revival services being held in the M. E. church at Mill Creek.

—George Hughes and Samuel Bennett, employed in the Juniata boiler shop at Altoona, spent Sunday with Mapleton friends.

—Mrs. W. T. Cramer, of Tod township, returning from a visit to friends in Altoona, is spending a few days with her brother, C. H. Clark, in this place.

—The protracted meeting in the U. B. church continues to grow in interest. There have been two conversions and a number of penitents are at the altar.

—R. W. Jacobs has purchased the John McCahan farm, adjoining the borough of Huntingdon, for $17,000. Mr. McCahan reserved the brick house and three acres of ground.

—A Camp of the Patriotic Order Sons of America, will be instituted at Orbisonia next week. Orbisonia at one time had a flourishing Camp and we are glad to know the interest has revived.

—Dr. Robert Wilson, of Bellefonte, drove to Cassville last Friday night to see his mother, Mrs. David Wilson, who is critically ill. He paid a brief visit to friends in Huntingdon on his return.

—We have a full line of overshoes, rubber boots, felts, Artics and work and dress shoes which we are selling at cost. Come and inspect goods if you do not want to buy. Shapiro Bros., Mapleton.

—Mrs. S. P. Stubbs is at the bedside of her brother, Stewart Hertzler, in Huntingdon. Mr. Hertzler has been in declining health for several months and is declining very rapidly. It is thought the end is near.

—Harry G. Sheterom, an insurance agent of Saxton, Pa., committed suicide in his room at the St Cloud Hotel, Lock Haven, January 12th. He was recently an engineer on the Huntingdon and Broad Top Mountain railroad.

—W. T. Decker, of Huntingdon, pumpman at Ryde water station, has been off duty for the past two week suffering from rheumatism. John K. Gillam, of this place, has been in charge of the water station during Mr. Decker's illness.

—More than a dozen persons from Huntingdon constituted a sledding party which came to Mapleton Friday afternoon. They were guests of Mr. and Mrs. David Hawk and visited other friends before returning home. They appeared to be enjoying their outing.

—James Smith, an aged resident of Newport, and employed as a lamp-lighter by the Pennsylvania railroad company, was run down and instantly killed by Pittsburg accommodation at Newport Thursday afternoon. He was in the act of lighting a switch lamp when the unfortunate accident occurred. He leaves a wife and family.

—William H. Wilson has accepted the position of assistant to the chief clerk in the office of the Pittsburg White Sand company at this place, vice Elias Phillips resigned. Mr. Phillips will in a few days enter a Philadelphia medical college as a student. We wish both parties success.

—February 3d will be the last day for filing certificates of nomination, and February 6th nomination papers with the County Commissioners, in order to have your name appear on the ticket eighteen and fifteen days respectively before the day of election, which comes on February 21st this year.

—John Putt, aged about 72 years, was burned to death on the night of January 4th in his shanty at Puttstown, this county. He was alone in the shanty and it is supposed that while rubbing himself with spirits of turpentine close to a heated stove his clothing caught fire and he was burned to death before friends could come to his rescue.

—The second annual convention of the school directors of Huntingdon county will be held in the court house, Huntingdon, January 25th and 26th. The object of these meetings is to discuss measures for the advancement of education and the betterment of the schools. These conventions have become quite popular and should be enouraged by every patron in the county.

—James Hooper, aged 17 years, son of John Hooper, of Saxton, while working in the Mt. Equity mines near Riddlesburg Friday of last week had his back broken by a fall of coal. The unfortunate young man, who is likely to be mained for life, was taken to a Philadelphia hospital for treatment. [The young man died of pneumonia at the hospital Thursday night, January 12th.]

—Drs. W. J. and R. B. Campbell, assisted by Miss Lottie Hollenbaugh, a trained nurse, performed an operation on Miss Nora Spanogle, of Huntingdon, in the operating rooms of Dr. W. J. Campbell at Mount Union, Monday, January 9th, in which they removed from the left side of the patient a multiple fibroma of six years' growth. The operation was very successful and Miss Spanogle is now at her home in Huntingdon apparently much benefited.

—The following officers of Mapleton Grange, No. 1134, were installed on Monday night, January 9th: Master, J. G. Hicks; overseer, J. E. Dysart; lecturer, A. K. Miller; stewart, F. W. Bell; assistant stewart, W. H. Wilson; lady assistant stewart, Mrs. T. M. Wood gate keeper, C. C. Foster; chaplain, Mrs. Nora Miller; treasurer, Mrs. Annie Slates; secretary, T. M. Wood; pomona, Mrs. Jennie Morgan; flora, Mrs. Sarah Stubbs; ceries, Miss M. J. Miller.

—At the annual meeting of the Huntingdon Street Railroad company held January 9th the following officers were elected: President, Elmer E. Davis, Johnstown; Vice President, Dr. H. C. Chisolm, Huntingdon; secretary, Samuel I. Spyker, Huntingdon; treasurer, Wm. H. Kilgour, Huntingdon. The above named officers were also elected directors, as well as the following: James J. Croghan, Scranton; E. G. Jones, Huntingdon; H. H. Grazier and G. Nelson Smith, Johnstown.

—The directors of the First National Bank, of Mount Union, at their annual meeting last week paid a fitting tribute to our townsman Benjamin O'Connor, which is reported by the *Twice-A-Week Republican* as follows: "Benjamin O'Connor was relieved from the directorate at his urgent request because of infirm health. A vote of thanks was unanimously tendered Benjamin O'Connor for faithful and valuable service rendered the bank and the hope expressed that his health may improve, and he be spared many years to his friends and associates in the bank."

—A sledding party composed of twenty-one young people from Altoona was struck by a street car at a crossing near Crawford's farm, just below the Red bridge, at 4.15 Friday morning and eighteen out of the party were injured, some seriously and some slightly. The party was returning from Bellwood and the driver attempted to cross the track in front of one of the night cars, which was running from Altoona to Bellwood at a good rate of speed. The car struck the sled fairly on the side, throwing all the occupants out against a board fence and more or less injuring every person in the sled.

—While splitting wood at his home at Everett Thursday evening, Frederick Sopper accidentally brained his 4-year-old son. The child fell face forward on the chopping block as the ax went down, and the blade sank into the boy's skull, killing him.—*Saxton Herald.*

—While driving from Mill Creek to Huntingdon last Saturday Insurance Agent Moody Thompson had a narrow escape from death. About five o'clock p. m. he reached the crossing near Ardenheim and the noise of the sleigh bells prevented him from hearing the approach of the Chicago limited. The horse, which belonged to Liveryman James McCarthy, was killed and the sleigh demolished. Mr. Thompson saved his life by throwing himself from the rear of the sleigh. When the train reached Altoona the sleigh bells and part of the harness were found on the engine.

—A rural free delivery carrier at Bucyrus, Ohio, recently found in a mail box on his route two letters for the owner of the box, put there by some one passing. The letters were confiscated and sent to Washington with a request for a ruling. The Postoffice department approved the action of the carrier, and said that all mail found in any box without stamps or the proper amount of money for postage must be collected and taken to the post office from which the route is operated and held for postage. This ruling means that the owner of the mail box has absolutely no control over it.

—State Highway Commissioner Hunter, of Harrisburg, on Thursday met with the county commissioners and the supervisors of Smithfield, Walker and Porter townships at the court house in Huntingdon and signed the contracts for the building of a mile of road in each township named. The contractors are Mountain and Malone, of Hollidaysburg. The road in Smithfield township commences near Black's store in Smithfield and extends one mile towards McConnellstown to the Walker township line and will continue from there one mile farther into Walker township. In Porter township the new road will commence at Fidler's Green and extend towards Williamsburg for one mile.

FLORIDA.

Two Week's Tour via Pennsylvania Railroad.

The first Pennsylvania Railroad tour of the season to Jacksonville, allowing two weeks in Florida, will leave New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore, and Washington by special train on January 31.

Excursion tickets, including railway transportation, Pullman accommodations (one berth), and meals *en route* in both directions while traveling on special train, will be sold at the following rates: New York, $50.00; Trenton, $49.00; Philadelphia, Harrisburg, Baltimore, and Washington, $48.00; Pittsburg, $53.00; and at proportionate rates from other points.

Similar tours will be run February 14 and 28.

For tickets, itineraries, and other information, apply to ticket agents, or to Geo. W. Boyd, General Passenger Agent, Broad Street Station, Philadelphia.

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Prompt Payers.

The following subscriptions have been received at this office:

W. S. Shore	Jan. 1, 1905
C. H. Clark	Jan. 18, 1905
Mrs. Margaret Johnston	Aug. 1, 1904
William H. Cramer	Jan. 1, 1905
Jesse S. Pheasant	Jan. 4, 1906
Bruce Smith	Nov. 30, 1905
G. W. Taylor	April 16, 1905
Mrs. Will Miller	Oct. 1, 1903
Charles Corbin	Jan. 28, 1905
Darby Miller	Jan. 1, 1905
M. S. Greenland	Jan. 18, 1905
Mrs. Elizabeth Numer	July 1, 1905
Mrs. R. D. Long	March 28, 1905
Maggie Pincin	April 1, 1905
Mrs. M. F. Nelson	Jan. 1. 1906
Mrs. Florence Mansberger	Dec. 27, 1905
I. N. Querry	Dec. 23, 1905
W. H. Dell	April 1, 1905

Spoiled Her Beauty.

Harriet Howard, of 209 W. 34th St., New York, at one time had her beauty spoiled with skin trouble. She writes: "I had Salt Rheum or Eczema for years, but nothing would cure it, until I used Bucklen's Arnica Salve." A quick and sure healer for cuts, burns and sores. 25c at Wright & Dell's store.

W. Scott Wilson.

W. Scott Wilson, a former minister of the gospel, a versatile writer and a poet of some eminence, died in a cell at the Altoona police station about 8 o'clock Sunday morning. Death was due to heart failure. He had been busy Saturday electioneering for some of the candidates to be voted for at the Democratic primaries that evening. About eleven o'clock that night an officer found him lying on the street in an intoxicated condition and removed him to the police station. Mr. Wilson was a native of Wilmore, Cambria county, and was born April 20, 1854. He was converted when sixteen years of age and three years later was ordained as a minister in the Methodist Episcopal church. He filled charges in the Williamsport and Altoona districts, his last appointment being at Osceola in 1882. After that he left the ministry and engaged in the insurance business and did newspaper work in Altoona and Johnstown. Many of his poems and his eulogy at the Grant Memorial service held in the First M. E. church, Altoona, in 1885, are highly praised by competent critics. He was married in Philadelphia and is survived by two sons and two daughters.

The Altoona *Tribune* says of him: "W. Scott Wilson, whose death is announced elsewhere in this number, was a child of genius, with all the frailties and the failings of his kind. He was brilliant yet unstable. He had a copious command of language and had his will been strong enough to master the foes that beset him he might have filled a considerable place in the history of American literature. Generous, kind-hearted, sensitive to his surroundings, unable to endure unkind criticism or even an unfriendly glance, falling under temptation's powerful assaults in moments of mental agony or despondency, he never forgot what might have been and made more than one gallant effort to regain lost ground. The friends who were close to him in the bright days of his youth and aspiring manhood will hear of his death with the keenest sorrow. All who knew him at all intimately know that he had traits of character which, under kindlier circumstances, would have made him an ornament to any society. For some weeks before his death he had a premonition of the rapid approach of the end. A few weeks ago the Tribune published one of his last poems. It spoke prophetically of the coming night. Which of us shall harshly criticize the shattered life of our dead brother. We also are frail and but for the kindness and forbearance of the good God a broken column would long ago have marked our lonely graves."

National Banks Elect Officers.

The National Banks of this county last week elected officers as follows:

First National of Huntingdon: William M. Phillips, president; O. H. Irvin, cashier; William M. Phillips, John D. Dorris, Thos. F. Bailey, Carl M. Gage, Wm. H. Sweet, E. M. C. Africa and John Phillips, directors.

Union National of Huntingdon: K. A. Lovell, president; J. C. Hazlett, vice president; R. J. Mattern, cashier; John White, A. W. Swope, John Langdon, K. A. Lovell, J. C. Hazlett, T. E. Africa and R. J. Mattern, directors.

Standing Stone of Huntingdon: John Brewster, president; H. B. Brumbaugh, vice president; A. J. McCahan, cashier; John Brewster, H. B. Brumbaugh, J. H. Brumbaugh, Geo. W. Sanderson, John G. Gillam, Lewis M. Hagerty, H. B. Dunn and A. J. McCahan, directors.

First National of Mount Union: A. B. Gillam, president; T. A. Appleby, vice president; G. B. M. Kepler, cashier; A. B. Gillam, T. A. Appleby, W. G. Ewing, C. B. Crum, Dr. W. J. Campbell, Dr. C. B. Bush, Dr. R. B. Campbell, Frank O'Connor and M. W. Isenberg, directors.

A Grim Tragedy

Is daily enacted, in thousands of homes, as Death claims, in each one, another victim of Consumption or Pneumonia. But when Coughs and Colds are properly treated, the tragedy is averted. F. G. Huntley, of Oaklandon, Ind., writes: "My wife had the consumption, and three doctors gave her up. Finally she took Dr. King's New Discovery for Consumption, Coughs and Colds, which cured her, and to-day she is well and strong." It kills the germs of all diseases. One dose relieves. Guaranteed at 50c and $1.00 by Wright & Dell. Trial bottle free.

Some Ways of Stating Facts.

MR. EDITOR, Dear Sir:—Your humble correspondent is much bothered about how to write articles for your columns. The occurrence may happen, occur, take place, transpire, or come off, right, or immediately under, within or before our, or our own, observation, eyesight, notice, vision or attention, and yet, notwithstanding, nevertheless, we, or your correspondent, scribe, humble writer, friend or humble servant may not be able, competent or qualified to tell, depict, portray, relate, sketch or announce it in a clear, concise, lucid, interesting, instructive, graphic, facetious, humorous, amusing, conscientiously, truthful, impartial, disinterested, touching, moving, allegorical and acceptable or agreeable style or manner.

Now a little occurrence occurred at Mill Creek last Saturday that a correspondent of a city daily would magnify into a page article without lifting hard or seeming to strain a point. You see it was this way, the wedding party had to come from Mr. Lininger's in Penn township by railroad to Mill Creek and thence go down the Big Valley some five or six miles to Watson Grove's where there was a bright and promising prospect of getting something to eat. You see Watson's wife, a daughter of our old friend Mr. and Mrs. William Mondorf who used to live in the eastern end of the Ridges and who set his Ridgerine neighbors such a notable, instructive and worthy example of how to farm slate land successfully and, hence, consequently profitably, is up to all kinds of gymnastics in the cookery line, and Watson being a successful farmer and good provider and the occasion being one of superlative importance calculated to draw out the finest shades of culinary science, nothing less than the infair of a young and worthy couple just starting on voyage over the sea of connnubial felicity. All this and much more that would be too tedious to renumerate would, we think, justify the liveliest anticipation of getting something ample, delicious, palatable, wholesome, invigorating and satisfying in the way of victuals. But there are two spots on the line of travel from Penn township to The Big Valley that have not always been safe for travelers, to wit: Huntingdon and "Tight End." As your efficient policemen, Bathurst and Warfel were in charge in Huntingdon but little apprehension or fear of evil was felt as to their safety at that point. Therefore the post at "Tight End" alone remained to be provided for. How faithfully, efficiently, successfully, thoughtfully and humorously this was done is what we want to tell the Knights of Airy Dale.

If we were to continue in the same torturing style as the preceeding which is merely introductory, our communication would be like the Chadwick, Talbot and Nan Patterson articles of the big dailies as far as spinning out the subject is concerned but as most of your readers have much use for their time and therefore prefer brevity we will merely state that a number of the bride and groom's friends and neighbors down "the valley" dressed up with false faces and other fantastic toggery and rode out to Mill Creek to the tune of jingling cow and sleigh bells and forming in line at the railroad train received and escorted the wedding party to the infair. But yet, nevertheless, notwithstanding all this we would like to have a receipt for getting up a local article that would obviate the necssity of our exercising our own taste and judgment. Very respectfully, sincerely and truly yours,

BUSTLETON.

Mill Creek, Pa., Jan. 4, 1905.

Birthday Party.

On January 9th the relatives and friends of Mrs. Benjamin Stake, of Smith valley, decided to help her celebrate her fifty-sixth birthday. Friends from Three Springs, Saltillo, Coles and Cassville drove up and surprised her at her work. She received a great many useful presents which she appreciated. After a bountiful dinner some bright speeches were made and a number of familiar pieces sung. Some of those present were Harry Cornelius and wife, Miles Querry and wife, Wm. Park and wife, Thomas Barber and wife, Bland Park and wife, Joseph Park, J. W. Heaton and wife, Geary Cornelius and wife, Mrs. Henry Park, Mrs. Grant Cornelius, Mrs. Stewart, Mrs. J. O. Heaton, George Park and others. One and all enjoyed the day. A GUEST.

DREAM CHILDREN.

I know them just as well as well can be.
They're quite as real as either you or me,
There's Little Orphan Annie—such a scare
As she can give you would just raise your hair!
There's Lucy Grey was losted in the snow
In winter time.

When summer comes, you know,
Babes in the wood are covered up with leaves.
You needn't tell me they are make-believes;
There's pictures of these chil'ren, so you see
They're every bit as real as you and me.

Why, Little Paul can sometimes make you cry,
And then you run off quickly, on the sly,
And hunt for Alice. Holding to her hand,
You can go through the glass, to Wonderland.
"Dream chil'ren" uncle calls 'em. 'Tisn't true;
They're every bit as real as me or you.
—*Clinton Dangerfield in The Criterion.*

"OVER THERE."

By Elizabeth Ayres.

Mollie Brown, nine years old was very angry. Her brother Fred, who was three years older than Mollie, had gone into the country with two other boys on a fishing excursion. His sister wanted to go with him, but her mother said no, and her father said no, and worst of all, Fred told her he "couldn't be bothered with girls," so Mollie was left behind a very angry child who felt that she had been terribly abused. She refused to speak to any one at breakfast, and would not look at Fred when he started off with his fishing rod across his shoulder.

"Good-by, Mollie," he said when he went away. "I'll find something nice to bring you."

But Mollie would not speak, and made a face at him, so he called teasingly,—

" 'Mollie's mad and I'm glad
And I know what will please her—' "

but he did not tell what would please her, for just then the other boys came around the corner, and away they started down the street, forgetting all about Mollie.

She stood looking after them, red-faced and scowling and trying to keep the tears back.

"I just hate boys," she thought. "I hate everybody! I wish everybody was dead and buried and—and—everything!" She stamped her foot and scowled harder.

Her mother called her to come into the house. She was planning something pleasant for Mollie to do, but Mollie would not answer her. She ran down to the end of the garden, where she hid behind a row of currant bushes and sat there sulking. It was very pleasant in the garden. There was a narrow space between the currant bushes and the fence, and against the fence there were nasturtiums growing, covered with blossoms, and behind the nasturtium vines were tall sunflowers, lifting their round, flat faces far above Mollie's head.

Mollie sat on the ground thinking how unkindly she was treated. She watched the bees sipping honey from the nasturtiums, and the little wild canaries fluttering in the faces of the sunflowers, hunting for ripened seeds. Mollie was so still that the bees and birds forgot she was there, and went on getting their breakfasts as if no human being was in sight.

Pretty soon Mollie grew tired of doing nothing, so she decided to dig a well. She got her spade—Mollie had a nice little set of garden tools and went to work. She was not yet very good natured, so she dug as hard and fast as she could. It was easy to make a hole in the soft, moist clay, and before long Mollyie had a deep place hollowed out ready to be filled with water. She felt tired and warm after digging so hard, and thought she would rest awhile. She sat down again on the ground, near the pile of clay she had spaded up, and leaned over to look into the well. The longer she looked the deeper the hole seemed to grow. The bottom was sinking farther down, when a strange thing happened.

There was a star shining deep down in the earth, twinkling up at Mollie. She thought she heard a voice saying, "Follow me, Mollie, follow me," and almost without knowing how she got there, Mollie was down in the well, following the star through an underground passage. The star floated ahead of her, shedding a soft light so she could see where she was going, and presently she came out of the dark passage into a wide, sunny place filled with beautiful trees and plants. The sky above was the bluest that Mollie had ever seen, and the flowers on the plants the strangest and loveliest. They seemed to be alive and fluttered on their stems like butterflies. The star that had led Mollie had disappeared, but after she looked around to find it she knew where it had gone for the trees were spangled with stars that danced and quivered on the green leaves.

Mollie had never imagined there could be such a beautiful place, and the longer she looked the more beautiful it grew. She wished there was some one she might ask about it, and like a flash her wish was granted. A fairy queen stood by her side, dressed in filmy, floating robes of green, and on her brow a star was glistening and her wand was tipped with a twinkling star.

"Good morning, Mollie," she said. "Dear child you want to know where you are and I will tell you. This is Over There, the place of beautiful thoughts, and I am the queen who guards them. The stars and the butterfly flowers are all good thoughts that fly to people who want them. I keep millions of them ready so there may be more good thoughts in the world than bad ones. But you must give them welcome and watch them well or the black, evil thoughts will creep in and drive them away or else destroy them entirely."

While she was talking the butterfly flowers left their stems and fluttered around her, and the stars floated in the air and settled over the fairy queen, sparkling like diamonds. Some of them fell on Mollie's hair and she could feel the soft, cool petals of the butterfly flowers brushing her cheeks and hands.

"How lovely the good thoughts are!" Mollie exclaimed. "Why can't we see them in the world?"

"Dear child," the fairy queen whispered, "they are always there and everywhere, but they dare not let themselves be seen because they are so fragile and the bad thoughts are always lying in wait to drive them away. Here in the place we call Over There, is the only spot where they can show their beauty, and even here sometimes the evil thoughts creep in and cause great sorrow. Take some of our beautiful thoughts back to the world when you go, Mollie, they will stay with you if you treat them kindly."

Then Mollie heard the sweetest music filling the air, and the good queen singing:

"Beautiful thoughts are flowers, dear,
To be tenderly nursed into bloom.
They are stars descended from Heaven,
To lighten the world of its gloom.

Cherish the flowers and the stars, dear,
Nor let anger nor pride come between.
Let your kingdom be true thoughts and kindly,
And you their good fairy queen."

Suddenly the music ceased.

"Fly, my children, fly," the fairy queen cried, 'the evil thoughts are coming!"

Mollie looked around, but she could see nothing except the stars floating away to heaven, where they were lost in the blue, and the butterfly flowers fluttering about the queen and hovering close to her shimmering robes as she led them away from Over There into the nowhere. Some of the butterfly flowers were bewildered and fluttered back to their stems where they shivered and trembled in fear.

The light began to fade as if to hide them and Mollie, staring wide-eyed and trembling, saw what had happened. Out from the ground were crawling a horde of black worms that ate the roots of the plants until they fell to the ground and the butterfly flowers that had stayed, were crushed and broken. Mollie saw the evil thoughts crawling over the good ones, marring their beauty forever. She saw them going toward the trees in search of the stars, then it grew so dark that Mollie could see nothing more and she screamed and ran away.

When Mollie found herself again she was sitting beside the well she had dug behind the currant bushes, with her back leaning against the pile of clay. She looked in the bottom of the well to find the star, but nothing was there except the hole. She heard her mother calling—

"Mollie, child, where are you?"

This time she ran to meet her and flung herself in her arms.

"Oh, mother dear," she cried, so excited she could hardly speak. 'I've been Over There where the Good Fairy and the beautiful thoughts stay. Mother, they are so lovely, but the bad thoughts"—Mollie stopped and shivered. "Mother," she went on very soberly, "the bad ones are ugly, crawling, black worms that eat up the butterfly flowers and stars—and—all, oh, mother, I'll never have a wormy thought again!"—Toledo Blade.

Absent Minded.

A minister's wife, a doctor s wife and a traveling man's wife met one day recently and were talking about the forgetfulness of their husbands. The minister's wife thought her husband was the most forgetful man living, because he would go to church and forget his notes and no one could make out what he was trying to preach about. The doctor's wife thought her husband was the most forgetful still, for he would often start out to see a patient and forget his medicine case and travel nine miles for nothing. "Well," said the traveling man's wife, "my husband beats that. He came home the other day and patted me on the cheek and said: 'I believe I have seen you before—what is your name?'" —Brownwood Banner Bulletin.

The stern of the newest French submarine is shaped like a fish tail.

JAPAN'S LATEST SPOILS

Troops, Armament and War Vessels Captured at Port Arthur.

60,000 RUSSIANS ENGAGED

Large Force of the Czar's Soldiers Now Known to Have Defended the City—Four Battleships Saved—Fifty-Four Heavy Artillery Pieces Surrendered—Popular Feeling in Russia.

Tokio, Japan.—In a long dispatch to the Imperial War Department General Nogi announced that he had completed the tabulation of the prisoners of war and of the forts, guns, ammunition and ships captured in Port Arthur. He finds 13,192 men of the army and navy in the hospitals, making in round numbers, about 38,000 men-of-arms captured, of which number 4600 belonged to the navy. This indicates that the Port Arthur garrison in the beginning must have numbered 60,000, and is proof of the great task accomplished by the Japanese troops against the fortress.

General Nogi said that the permanent forts which have fallen into possession of his army number fifty. He has fifty-four cannon of the largest calibre, 149 of medium calibre, 343 small field guns, 82,670 cannon balls, 300,000 rounds of ammunition, 35,252 rifles and 1920 horses. He regards as salvable four battleships, two cruisers, fourteen gunboats and destroyers, ten steamers and sixty small steamers, of which thirty-five will be serviceable after small repairs.

The battleship Sevastopol, he wires, is entirely sunk, and it will be some weeks before the naval engineers will be able to say whether this war vessel can be made of service to the navy. The prisoners who have already arrived will be distributed among three provinces. All have arrived in good health, among the number being 147 officers. With them have come sixteen survivors of the Third detachment of Japanese sent by Admiral Togo to block the entrance to Port Arthur with stone-laden steamers. General MacArthur and one aid will be permitted to accompany Marshal Oyama in the new Manchurian campaign. The American Minister, Mr. Griscom, has been informed by the War Office that General MacArthur may remain with Marshal Oyama or attach himself to the staff of General Kuroki.

St. Petersburg, Russia.—A high official of the War Department, speaking by authority, said that there would be no peace with Japan until General Kuropatkin won a decisive victory. The prestige of Russia abroad and the peculiar situation at home would not permit peace at this time. Russia had been continuously defeated both on sea and land, and it would never do to make peace at this time with all the advantage in the hands of Japan. There is a strong peace party in St. Petersburg and in Moscow, and most of the radicals also demand a cessation of the war. The general mass of people, however, are against this, and will be until satisfied the Russian army south of Mukden cannot win back the positions lost in the autumn and summer of last year.

Mukden.—The Japanese left army has spread itself well across the Hun River southwest of Mukden, and it is evident that large reinforcements have been received. Chinese that have entered this city from the west say that more than 40,000 men have joined Marshal Oyama's forces since the fall of Port Arthur, and that the railroad for ten days past has been bringing up heavy siege guns. It is not likely that there will be any serious fighting before the end of March. The engineers of both armies have been steadily working to better fortify positions now held, and the attacking army undoubtedly will be at a great disadvantage because of these fortifications when the actual fighting begins.

SENATORS ELECTED.

Connecticut, California, Tennessee, Massachusetts Select Congressmen.

Hartford, Conn.—Ex-Governor Morgan G. Bulkeley was nominated for the United States Senate by the Connecticut Republican Assembly caucus.

On the first ballot he received 154 of the 244 votes cast, his nearest competitor, Samuel Fessenden, of Stamford, having only 73.

Sacramento, Cal.—Frank P. Flint, Republican, of Los Angeles, was elected United States Senator to succeed Thomas R. Bard, whose term expires on March 4, 1905. He received the full Republican vote, thirty-six in the Senate and seventy-five in the Assembly, a total of 111. The Democratic vote of four in each house was cast for Representative Theodore A. Bell.

Nashville, Tenn.—In a joint session of the General Assembly William B. Bate was chosen to succeed himself as United States Senator from Tennessee. The Republican minority voted for Representative W. P. Brownlow.

Boston, Mass.—United States Senators Lodge and Crane were nominated to succeed themselves by the Republicans of Massachusetts.

The Russian Budget.

The Russian budget for 1905 calculates on an expenditure of $997,317,128 beyond war expenses, and the Finance Minister declares that the latter can be easily met.

Commissioner of Pensions.

President Roosevelt appointed Representative Vespasian Warner, of Illinois, Commissioner of Pensions.

CLARK JEWELS FOUND

Valuables Stolen Last July From Cooperstown, N. Y., Recovered.

"Bill" Coleman, Ex-Convict, the Reputed Thief—Story of How Pinkerton Detectives Traced the Crime.

New York City.—Hidden under nine inches of dirt beside the Creighton Iron Foundry, near 155th street and Eighth avenue, $25,000 worth of jewels, most of them the property of Mrs. F. Ambrose Clark, daughter-in-law of Mrs. Henry C. Potter, have been lying for weeks, perhaps since last summer. They were stolen from a building on the Clark estate, Cooperstown, N. Y., on July 7 of last year. William Coleman, arrested after the robbery and afterward released for lack of evidence, was again arrested at the request of Pinkerton agents, who have been on Coleman's trail.

Everybody who remembered the robbery at all had given up hope of recovering the jewels, but the Pinkerton agency has been at work, and the diamonds, pearls and other precious stones were placed in the detective firm's safe at 57 Broadway.

The detectives suspected old grizzled Bill Coleman, the light fingered, neat stepping, sleek little man, who has turned sensational bank tricks all over the country. They were not surprised then when from 500 photographs of professional thieves sent up to Cooperstown on a rush order that of William Coleman was picked by the clerks as resembling a loafer who had been seen hanging around the estate.

They found Bill in this city and shadowed him for a while to see if they could find the jewels. There was nothing about his actions to warrant any suspicion, but on July 26 they arrested him in 124th street.

He was identified, all right, as the loafer who had been seen about Cooperstown. There was no other evidence, however, and the Grand Jury refused to indict. He was released on November 17.

Still, there was no reasonable doubt in the minds of the Pinkerton men that Bill Coleman turned the trick. It was one of his characteristic jobs.

Early in December he moved to 271 West 154th street. A new set of detectives followed him. For purposes of observation the Pinkertons hired a room at 153d street and Eighth avenue.

A few nights ago the sleuths detailed on the case noticed Coleman digging in the neighborhood of the Creighton Iron Foundry. After he had gone they found beneath a stone slab near the fourth abutment of the Central Bridge, measuring from Eighth avenue, a fruit jar containing paper-covered parcels of jewelry. Three articles reported missing from the Clark estate were not in the jar—a gold watch, a gold pencil and a small diamond ring. The missing articles that were in the jar were as follows:

Heavy link chain bracelet, old-fashioned gold bracelet, gold lorgnette, an enameled watch marked "Florence L. Stokes," gold pin in the form of a daisy, ruby ring, man's ring, pearl collar, diamond bowknot, ruby ring, with diamond setting missing, ring marked "Harry to Sophia," diamond bracelet, pearl bracelet, man's ring with green stone, horseshoe lace pin and a ruby with a claw-set diamond missing.

The Pinkerton men think the missing settings were what Coleman took when he visited the treasure so often. The suspicion is that he needed cash and got it that way. Besides the Clark jewelry there were several other articles in the jar, including a gold heart-shaped locket, a diamond and pearl pendant, a chain bracelet, a neck chain, three lace pins, scarfpin, lady's ring, pearl lace pin, a woman's ring set with three opals, and a small pearl pin.

Coleman was arrested at the corner of Eighth avenue and 104th street.

Deputy Sheriff Orlo Brown, of Cooperstown, came down to accompany Coleman back to the scene of the robbery.

THREATS TO HAITI.

Annulment of American's Sentence Asked on Pain of Intervention.

Port-au-Prince, Haiti.—Mr. Powell, the American Minister, has informed the Government of Haiti that the United States refuses to recognize the validity of the sentence in contumacy to fifteen years at hard labor pronounced by the Haitian court against Jaeger Huberman, American citizen, for alleged complicity in bond frauds charged against the administration of former President Simon Sam and officers of the Bank of Haiti.

The United States demands the annulment of the sentence, under pain of energetic intervention. The demand has caused much excitement here.

The alleged fraud was in connection with a plan of the Sam administration for consolidating the debt of the republic. It was to issue $6,000,000 bonds, with an additional $213,282, to be paid to the Bank of Haiti. Before the scheme was consummated the administration was overthrown, and President Nord caused the arrest of thirty-three persons.

Delaware Deadlock Ends.

The deadlock in the Delaware Legislature was broken by the election of W. D. Denny (Addicks Rep.) as Speaker of the House.

Bristow Resigns.

Joseph L. Bristow resigned as Fourth Assistant Postmaster-General and was appointed a special Panama Railroad Commissioner by the President.

UNCLE SAM'S FARM.

Illinois farm lands are selling at higher prices.

Buckwheat exports for the eight months prior to September 1 amounted to 2901 bushels.

The Philippine export of hemp for the eleven months prior to June 1, 1904, was 117,009 tons.

Three hundred and fifty-three pedigrees of Shetland ponies were registered last year with the Secretary of the American Shetland Pony Club.

The yield of spring wheat is estimated by the Department of Agriculture at 12.7 bushels, and the average quality at 75.7, against 85.5 last year.

Missouri is now credited with the greatest corn yield, estimated last year at 315,000,000 bushels. Iowa is a close second, with 300,000,000 bushels, and Kansas and Nebraska follow.

The oats crop of Ontario this year amounts to 104,500,000 bushels this single province of Canada comparing favorably with the United States, which has a crop of 888,000,000.

Exports of glucose for the eight months prior to September 1 amounted to 96,656,073 pounds, against 105,459,318 pounds during the corresponding months of the preceding season.

Exports of beans and peas for the eight months prior to September 1, 1904, amounted to 129,489 bushels, against 138,469 bushels during the corresponding months of the preceding year.

The Philippine import of beans and peas for the eleven months prior to June 1, 1904, were 50,701 bushels, compared with 98,895 bushels during the corresponding period of the preceding year.

A writer in the Farm Journal says: "I have a full blood Hereford calf that weighed 120 pounds the day it was dropped, and on the day it was seventy-two days old it weighed 335 pounds."

NEWS OF THE FAR EAST.

The Japanese hope to save some of the sunken warships at Port Arthur.

Admiral Rojestvensky's flagship was reported to have struck a rock and foundered.

It was reported in Tokio that it is proposed shortly to float a fourth domestic war loan.

Japanese are about to fortify Port Arthur, beginning the work as soon as the Russians leave.

Press men received positive information that the Russian Baltic fleet would return to European waters.

A report from General Nogi indicated that about 48,000 Russian prisoners were taken at Port Arthur.

A third Russian squadron will leave the Baltic about the end of the month to reinforce Admiral Rojestvensky's fleet.

According to a special Tokio dispatch the Japanese at Port Arthur expect to save many of the warships sunk by the Russians.

General Stoessel, in reports of December 28 and 29, told of the heavy losses of the garrison through 11-inch shells and scurvy.

The announcement that General Stoessel would be court-martialed for surrendering Port Arthur caused intense indignation in Russia.

All the fortifications about Port Arthur are now in full possession of Japan. Oyama informed Kuropatkin that Port Arthur had fallen.

The Russian army below Mukden learned of the fall of Port Arthur through inscriptions on kites, which the Japanese allowed to fall in their lines.

Stoessel and half of his officers were to leave Dalny under parole for Russia by way of Japan. The other half, including three generals and one admiral, preferred to be prisoners of war. Fock said he would train his troops while in captivity.

PROMINENT PEOPLE.

Paul Kruger left a fortune of nearly $4,000,000.

The husband of Charlotte Bronte, Mr. Nichols, is still living in an Irish village.

Mr. Roosevelt will be the second President elected while wearing a mustache. Cleveland was the first.

Mme. Catherine Tolstoy is regarded by many as the most beautiful young woman now in the British metropolis.

Edmond Duval, who for nearly half a century has managed the Monte De Piete in Paris, is about to retire from his position.

Governor Lanham, of Texas, issued twenty-seven pardons as Christmas presents to the convicts in the various prisons of the State.

Queen Alexandra exhibited eight bantams at a poultry show the other day and received ten prizes for them from the flattered judges.

The body of the late former President of the Transvaal Republic, Paul Kruger, lay in state in the Huguenot Memorial Building, Cape Town.

Secretary John Hay, at the International Peace Congress, in Boston, Mass., pledged the support of the Administration for the avoidance of war.

Seymour G. Gourlay, lately defeated for Parliament in Canada, distinguished himself while a member of that body for his bitter attack on the United States.

The Cincinnati (Ohio) Chamber of Commerce has given William H. Taft, Secretary of War, the rare honor of an unanimous election by its board of directors as an honorary life member.

Premier Laurier is again in such poor health on account of his hard work in the recent political campaign that he has arranged to go to the Southern States to recuperate until February, when Parliament will be called.

A SERMON FOR SUNDAY

AN ELOQUENT DISCOURSE ENTITLED. "PETER'S RENUNCIATIONS."

The Rev. Dr. John Humpstone Draws a Lesson From a Chapter in the Life of Simon Peter—He Gave Himself Unreservedly to Jesus Christ.

BROOKLYN, N. Y. — Dr. John Humpstone, pastor of Emmanuel Baptist Church, preached Sunday morning a sermon on "The Life and Character of Simon Peter," the special subject being "Peter's Renunciations." The text was from Luke v:8, 10, 11: "When Simon Peter saw it, he fell down at Jesus' knees, saying, Depart from me; for I am a sinful man, O Lord. * * * And Jesus said unto Simon, Fear not; from henceforth thou shalt catch men. And when they had brought their ships to land, they forsook all and followed Him." Dr. Humpstone said:

It was the second decisive day in the life of Simon Peter—a day of destiny. Months ago in Judea he had followed his brother into the presence of Jesus; for the first time he then saw and heard the Messiah. With Peter, to see and hear was instantly to decide. He became a disciple, forthwith. In the interval, Peter has been some of the time in company with his Master; but much of it at his business, toiling and trafficking; meditation his constant avocation; to testify of the Christ to others, as he met them in the contacts of the strand or the market, his habit and his pleasure. No laggard, half-hearted disciple would Peter be, we are sure. His zeal and enthusiasm would lead him rather to overwork the role of advocate; to urge men with heat and energy to accept the Messiahship of Jesus, even before they were ready. There is an unwritten chapter of Peter's life as only a disciple, which would be well worth the reading, if we had it. After its perusal we should be less disposed than now we are to think that usefulness in Christ's service is necessarily connected with ordination thereto as an exclusive calling. There could hardly be a more effective showing of what a mere disciple can do for his Master and his fellow men than this lost leaf of Peter's biography would furnish. If this were not the case you may be sure Jesus never would have called Peter this day to the continuous opportunities of the ministry; nor, later, to the weightier responsibilities of the apostolate.

For an incipient crisis had been precipitated in the career of Jesus as Messiah. His rejection at Nazareth was the cloud, no bigger than a man's hand, that, nevertheless, portended the final distant storm burst of hate unto death, from which there would be no escape for Him. Rejected by "His own" after the flesh, it was time He was gathering "His own" after the spirit and preparing them to be His perpetuators and interpreters. So He left Nazareth to take up His residence at Capernaum, that He might be near the most prominent and promising of the group of His early disciples. What though these were only a quartet of fishermen! The Lord saw not as men saw, but with the insight of one who "knew what was in man, and needed not that any should testify of man." He knew the time had now come to separate unto Himself and the service of His kingdom the founders of His church. His eye saw every precious possibility in their nature. He discriminated them one from another, appreciating the individuality of each, and yet discerning their complimental temperaments and qualifications.

In the early morning, therefore, He betook Himself to the lake's shore. There He found the multitudes already astir. The people were abroad, as the manner is in the East, with the break of day; taking the air, hasting on their errands, following each his beat. But soon Jesus became the centre of their interest and attention. The fame of Him was already everywhere. To see Him was to wish to hear Him, with an eagerness that would not be refused. Accompanied by a continually enlarging crowd He reached the place where the men He sought were washing and mending their nets after a night of unrewarded toil on the lake. The boats were drawn up on the beach, in the midst. Entering the one that belonged to Simon Peter, He asked him to "thrust out a little from the land" that He might use the boat for a pulpit, from which to address the crowd. It was to Peter He turned His first thought when He set about the business of selecting His future ministers. Whatever pre-eminence afterward belonged to Peter was determined by the Lord Himself from the beginning. He knew the qualifications for leadership that were in him. He knew also every abatement of his fitness to be first. But the elements that indicated his gift of precedence outnumbered the weaknesses which continually threatened his primacy. So it was Peter's boat He elected to enter. It was around Peter's personality, chiefly, that He chose to nucleate the incidents of His calling of the four whom He would now detach from their business, that they might henceforth give all their time and thought to Him and to His mission.

Two distinct preparations He arranged for the issuance and acceptance of the call itself. The first was a sermon from the boat to the multitude. Alas! that the discourse is unrecorded. What a lesson it would be as to what preaching is at its best. Sitting in the shadow of his Master that day, watching now the Speaker, now the audience, Peter got his first introduction to the science and the art of public discourse for religious ends. When, by and by, he became himself a preacher, we may be sure that his discourses reflect the Lord's manner and copy His method.

The sermon finished, followed a miracle; itself a symbol of the aim and end of preaching: "Launch out into the deep and let down the nets for a draught," was the peremptory word of Jesus to Peter, when His discourse was done. Then followed Simon's characteristic exclamation (Peteresque to the uttermost): "Overseer, we have toiled all night and have taken nothing; nevertheless at Thy word I will let down the net." As if he should have said: "Thou, Lord, art the one to command, I to obey. I have not seen too much of Thy power and presence to refuse. But I have my own idea of the uselessness of such a proceeding under the conditions. Experience is worth something, especially in fishing." Over went the net, at last, and in came the fish as it was hauled. So many were the captives that both Peter's boat and John's, suddenly summoned to help, were filled almost to the sinking point.

The effect upon Simon Peter was instantaneous and overpowering. As in a flash of thought he saw, as he never had seen; felt, as he never had known, the difference between his Lord and himself. Over against the Master's divine power his own helplessness and ignorance stood forth as a black blot on a white surface. He who had but just now assumed that air and professional superiority, slight though it was; who had hesitated to trust implicitly and to follow without question or pf test the wisdom and the precept of his Master—how was he fit for discipleship? In the momentary anguish of his spirit, awed by the vision first of his Lord, then of himself, he proposed to renounce his peculiar and personal relation to Jesus Christ. "I am not worthy that Thou shouldst stay in my boat or I in Thy fellowship," exclaims Peter even as he clasps his Lord's knees; "go forth from me, O Lord, for I am a sinful man."

But this is precisely the act of renunciation that Christ will not let any disciple of His make, though his infirmities be many and his self-will assertively strong. He knows that when, in some time of supreme illumination, His disciple sees himself in silhouette against the brightness of his Master's glory and power the sense of righteous self-depreciation will be overpoweringly strong. But never yet did Jesus, never will He answer accedingly the despairing, desperate cry of a soul thus searched and scorched by the sense of the contrast between himself and his Lord. For He is come not to call the self-approving in their vain confidence, but sinners in their penitence and humility to a better knowledge of themselves and of Him. He who could see where the fishes swarmed in their multitude in the hidden deep knew also the innermost heart of His disciple, and saw under all his frailty the firmness of his rocklike constancy and the fixity of his nascent faith. No man need expect Christ to leave him because he knows himself sinful. The moment when he is most painfully and abasingly conscious of his weakness and inferiority is the instant in His disciple's experience when Jesus is surest to turn encourager and restorer of His own. When we are determined to say the worst of ourselves He is busy making the best of us. When we think, such is our sense of unworthiness, that He and we must part company, then He is most resolved never to leave nor to forsake us.

Therefore, when the boats with their marvelous freight of fish, had been brought to land, did Jesus ask of Peter and his partner that surrender of themselves to service, which involved the separating of themselves from every other interest and occupation to exclusive and continuous companionship with Christ, and to constant work for others, under His direction. Then and there, as one of four, did Simon Peter make that supreme renunciation, which, because it was made at his own command, and was the manifestation of faith, and the proof of love, the Lord accepted, and forever after blessed: "They forsook all and followed Him." It was a sacrifice of consecration which only those who have done the like are fit or competent to judge. If we are ready to put ourselves in Peter's place, to face the indeterminate future as he faced it, that day; to think of the kind of interest in his business a man of such energy must have had, and the enthusiasm for his occupation as fisherman which evidently, to the last, he felt; if we are observed to note the latent evidences in the gospel story that the business hitherto had flourished and prospered, so that Peter and his associates dwelt in comfort, bordering on the edge, at least, of competence, estimated by the standards of that land and age—then we shall know what a venture of faith and expression of confidence in his Lord Peter made when he left all for Christ, giving up the chance of future gains and binding himself to the sacrificial use of present possessions for the common good. It is frequently said, disparagingly, of Peter's renunciation of the world and its good, "It was a little all that he left," and Peter has been criticised, for himself, referring, at a later day, to the sacrifice he, with others, now made—"a boat, a few nets, dirty and old, an occupation especially laborious and in some features of it repellant to men of ordinary refinement," was what he left, we are told. Well! perhaps it was so; more likely it was otherwise. But whether the "all" were little or much, Peter left it; left it instantly, utterly and without regret. He transferred himself in profoundest faith and liveliest gratitude to Jesus Christ and His service exclusively, forever. For Christ's sake, the work's sake, the world's sake, he renounced his former life and ambitions, to give himself and all he had unreservedly to Jesus Christ. And Christ welcomed, applauded and has abundantly rewarded the sacrifice. It is a surrender not asked of every disciple, but in proportion as any disciple approximates its spirit of faith and consecration, in that measure will he realize his completest spiritual life. It is a sacrifice completer even than is asked of every disciple called to an exclusive ministry; but only to the degree that the minister of Christ can detach himself from the world, and its spirit of gain getting, will his largest spiritual power and widest influence be realized. Here stands Peter's noble example of renunciation for Christ's sake, upon the pages of scripture, summoning us all, from our vain seeking for material good as the all of life; and from our disposition to keep what we have gotten as exclusively as our own. Christ's disciples belong to Christ, and all they have is His; whether they are called to use it all in His more immediate service or not. Let every servant of Jesus beware of losing his life in the effort to save and cherish it. "For what is a man profited if he shall gain the whole world and lost his soul?"

Surely the incentive to such sacrifices is not wanting in the light of Peter's subsequent career. On that later day, when the rich young ruler had gone away sorrowing because he had great possessions, and was therefore unwilling to make the renunciation, which, in his case, Jesus had asked to save him from the cancer of avarice, which was eating out his life, Simon Peter, after the Lord had discoursed a little on the deceitfulness and hindrance of riches unduly loved, said, "Lo, we have left our own and followed Thee." Whereupon Jesus replied, "Verily I say unto you, there is no man that hath left house, or wife, or brethren, or parents, or children, for the kingdom of God's sake, who shall not receive manifold more in this time, and in the world to come eternal life." And has not that promise been abundantly fulfilled in Peter's case? One thinks not so much of the eternal distinction that has come to him in the veneration of multudes who think of him as the foremost apostle of the church; nor of a memorial to his name so magnificent as that which rears its lofty, graceful dome to the Roman sky, but of the unfolded fulness of his spiritual life as registered in his epistles; of the influence he has exerted upon men from the Pentecost onward; of that peculiar effluence of help and cheer which he ever has exhaled through his individual need for painful discipline and his equally triumphant realization of a purified and ennobled character, grown strong and luxuriant out of the very soil of its many infirmities. Surely the renunciation of Simon Peter was not in vain, either for himself or for the world. What that little life of his might have remained to be, or deteriorated to become, in its narrow Syrian round, if he had refused the call of Christ, who can adequately say? But the imagined contrast between what he would then have been and what he now is suffices to move us to the swift acceptance of every proposal Christ makes to us, and the speedy answer to every call of His for ourselves and our service, at whatever present cost that answer must be given.

THE SUNDAY SCHOOL

INTERNATIONAL LESSON COMMENTS FOR JANUARY 22.

Subject: The First Miracle in Cana, John ii., 1-11—Golden Text, John ii., 5—Memory Verse, 11 — Commentary on the Day's Lesson.

I. The marriage in Cana (vs. 1, 2). 1. "The third day." From the calling of Philip and Nathanael, or six days from the time John the Baptist had answered the authorities from Jerusalem. It is calculated that Wednesday was the day, it being the usual day for weddings for Jewish maidens. Widows were married on Thursday. "A marriage." Including the marriage feast, which was frequently celebrated for several days. The family was the first divine institution among men, and is the basis of all that has followed.

2. "Jesus was called." Invited. This was natural, especially if His mother was a relative. It was according to custom that a strange Jewish rabbi visiting there should be invited. "Disciples." The disciples were those already mentioned—Andrew, Simon, John, Philip, Nathanael and probably James. Jesus sanctifies true earthly joy. We need not wonder to find the Lord of life at that festival, for He came to sanctify all life—its times of joy and its times of sorrow, and all experience tells us that it is times of gladness which especially need such a sanctifying power. God wants us to be happy. He has given a hundred joys to every sorrow.

II. The mother of Jesus (vs. 3-5). 3. "When the wine failed" (R. V.) To Eastern hospitality such a mishap would be very mortifying and would seem almost disgraceful. The family no doubt was poor, extra guests had come and the supply was limited. There has been much discussion as to whether Jesus made wine that would intoxicate. Dr. Whedon says: "We see no reason for supposing that the wine of the present occasion was of that kind upon which Scripture places its strongest interdict" (Prov. 20:1; 23:31; Isa. 22:13). No one can prove that it contained intoxicating qualities, and there are many and strong reasons for believing that it was as pure and harmless as the juice of the grape fresh from the vines. Winebibbers need not undertake to fall back on this miracle as an excuse for the gratification of their perverted appetites. If Jesus were in America to-day we know very well what His attitude would be toward the accursed saloon and toward wine at banquets, and in fact toward the banquets as they are now carried on. We may be sure that He never encouraged anything which would lead, as our intoxicating liquors do, to degradation and ruin. "Mother—saith," etc. She probably spoke to Him privately. Although Christ had as yet performed no miracle, yet His mother feels sure that He is able to help them in the present emergency.

4. "Woman." This at first sounds harsh to our ears, but it was equivalent to our saying "Lady," and "was a highly respectful and affectionate mode of address." He does not call her "mother," because it was necessary now, at once and forever, to show her that He was not Jesus the Son of Mary, but the Christ, the Son of God; that as regarded His great work and mission, His eternal being, the significance of the beautiful relationship had passed away. It could not have been done in a manner more decisive, yet more entirely tender. "What have I to do with thee?" What is there in common between us? He cannot longer work in her way. She does not understand the influences directing His present life. "Mine hour." The hour for the manifestation of His glory. Jesus rejects the worldly ambition in Mary's request. She desires a brilliant miracle, as a public sign of His coming. Jesus penetrates this ambitious thought, and traces a boundary for Mary's desires, which she should no more attempt to cross. But this does not prevent His understanding that along with this there is something to be done in view of the present difficulty. As soon as all fleshly claim to hold control over, or gain emolument by, His Messianic power was rejected—as soon as His mother retired to her proper position—then was the last obstacle removed; His area of action immediately opened, and the hour to manifest forth His glory by miracle had arrived. 5. "Whatsoever—do it." Punctually observe His orders without asking questions. Her faith in Him had not weakened. The answer shows what she was expecting Him to do. Let us take her answer as the motto of our lives.

III. The miracle wrought (vs. 6-11). 6. "Six waterpots." A large quantity of water was needed at a Jewish banquet because of "the manner of purifying of the Jews"—the hands and feet of the guests must be washed, and "the washing of cups and jugs and bottles went on the whole day." "Two or three firkins." A firkin was about nine gallons, therefore these waterpots held between 108 and 162 gallons.

7. "To the brim." We do not know that they were entirely empty, but whatever had been drawn out was replaced. 8. "Draw out." The word for draw may be used in the sense of dip out. "Unto the governor." The president of the banquet. "They bare it." Here faith was required. To put water in the jars required obedience, but to draw that water out and pass it to the chief guest as wine made a strong demand on faith.

9. "Knew not." Knew not the miraculous origin of the wine. "Servants—knew." The independent witness to the two parts of the miracle establishes its reality. The ruler of the feast declares what the element is, the servants knew what it was. 10. "Every man." This is the common custom among men. "Well drunk." Men who have had enough are indifferent as to the quality of the wine set before them. The ruler of the feast is but alluding to the corrupt customs and fashions among men, and not to aught that was going on before his eyes, for such the Lord would have as little sanctioned by His presence as He would have helped it forward by a wonder-work of His own. Sin gives its best—its pleasures and honors—first; its worst—its sorrow, poverty, disgrace and ruin—follow. First harlots and riotous living, then swine. Christ gives first the cross, the race, the battle; then the crown, rest and glory.

11. "Manifested forth His glory." A prophet would manifest the glory of God, but He His own glory, for He was God. The miracles and wonders of Jesus were all signs (1) of Christ's divine nature; (2) of His mission as from God; (3) of His good will toward men; (4) of the truths that He taught; (5) of the nature and character of God. "Disciples believed on Him." Their faith was now confirmed. They were now sure they had found the Messiah. It was 400 years since the Jews had seen a prophet who could perform miracles. The guests partook of the wine; the disciples had something far better—an increase of faith. Others simply ate and drank. These men saw God in Christ manifesting His glory.

POVERTY IN NEW YORK CITY

Misery in the Metropolis Greater Than Ever Before.

Philanthropist Writes Commissioner-General Sargent, of the National Bureau of Charities, About Conditions.

New York City.—Surprising statements concerning increasing proverty in New York City were made in a letter from a New York City philanthropist of national fame to Commissioner-General Sargent, of the Bureau of Immigration at Washington, D. C.

This letter, the name of whose author is withheld by Mr. Sargent, declares that 100,000 men are without work in Greater New York City, that the hospitals are overcrowded, and that 50,000 school children, because of the empty purses of their parents, have to trudge to school without breakfast every morning.

"Fifty thousand children go to school breakfastless, which means idle fathers," writes the philanthropist. So overwhelmed is the Department of Charities with tens of thousands of applications from men out of work that it finds itself unable to cope with the situation. In short, the metropolis this winter is facing a problem with regard to the unemployed such as never has been known in past years.

"The cause of this state of affairs is of less moment now than the immediate problem of how to deal with the multitudes of the unemployed. Nor has the question here to do with the ultimate relief, such as Congress can provide by restricting immigration and scattering immigrants.

"The immediate question, then, is: What can be done with the great army of the unemployed at once? This question eliminates the unwilling and the unable, whom we always have with us, giving only the able and willing—the honest idle—mostly unskilled labor, of course. How are we to give relief to these?"

Mr. Sargent announced that this letter has strengthened his belief that immigration not only should be scattered, but restricted. New York City, he believes, suffers more from immigration, proportionately, than any five cities in the country.

"My principal suggestion in my reply to this letter," said Mr. Sargent, "is that applications coming to this bureau daily for work be published in New York City in some manner, and the influx relieved in that congested and evidently proverty-stricken city. There is a great deal of work to be had in the South if we can draw the labor here from New York City and other embarressed cities."

J. McKee Borden, secretary of Public Charities, said:

"Since I have held this position I can safely say that I have never seen such widespread destitution calling for immediate relief. It has been made more pathetic by the fact that new elements have entered into it—men willing, able, anxious to work and support their families are unable to get work, perhaps because of industrial conditions.

"When the snow storm visited us we managed to engage the interest not only of the city, but of the traction companies and thousands of men were put to work shoveling snow. I do not think there ever were so many deserving applicants. I believe that 50,000 school children are under-fed. Many who should be filling their minds with knowledge, too, are helping to fill the family larder."

COCKRELL ACCEPTS OFFICE.

Will Succeed Yeomans on Interstate Commerce Commission.

Washington, D. C.—Senator Cockrell, of Missouri, has decided to accept the position on the Interstate Commerce Commission offered him some time ago by President Roosevelt. He will succeed Commissioner James D. Yeomans, of Iowa, whose term expired.

Senator Cockrell has indicated his decision to the President, but he expects before assuming his new duties to complete the term for which he was elected to the Senate, which ends March 4.

TRIBUTE TO CHOATE.

English Comment on His Tact and Dignity as Ambassador.

London, Eng.—The Times printed an editorial apropos of President Roosevelt's acceptance of the resignation of Ambassador Choate.

It pays a tribute to the tact and dignity with which Mr. Choate has filled his office, which, with "his sympathetic interest in all that is best in English life, have earned for him a widespread popularity which will hardly fall to the lot of any other foreign representative than the American."

HONORS NOGI AND STOESSEL.

Kaiser Confers the Order of Merit on Both Generals.

Berlin, Germany.—The German Emperor has conferred the order "Pour le Merite" upon General Nogi, who commanded the Japanese at Port Arthur, and General Stoessel, who led the defenders of the fortress.

Currency Bill Amended.

The House of Representatives has amended the Hill currency bill so as to provide that National banks shall pay interest on Government deposits, which shall be awarded to the highest bidder.

STATE NEWS BUDGET.

"Richest Girl" Elopes.

It was made known that Miss Isabella Dives, only daughter of the wealthiest man in Reading, eloped on December 17 with Charles Clark, a lawyer, of Orange, N. J. Mr. Clark frequently visited Miss Dives in her home, and the attachment of the pair was not unknown to the family. A few weeks ago Mr. Dives decided to send his daughter West. Whether this was for the purpose of parting her and Clark is not known, although it is rumored that such was his motive. Miss Dives departed, ostensibly on her Western tour, about December 16. A woman friend of the family read in a New York City daily paper an announcement of the marriage in a town near New York City. She went to the Dives home and told of her discovery. Several days ago Mr. and Mrs. Clark sent announcements to a few friends in Reading. Miss Dives was known as "the wealthiest girl in town." The bride is a blonde, about twenty-five years of age. She is the only daughter of J. I. Dives, of the firm of Dives, Pomery & Stewart, who are among the largest department store owners in the central part of the State. When asked if his daughter had been married against his will, Mr. Dives said: "Don't ask me anything about it. I will not discuss my daughter's case."

Hermit Resists Eviction.

Eviction, with all its attendant midwinter terrors, deprived John Rice, Lower Merion's bachelor hermit, of his home, on Spring avenue, Ardmore. At sixty-eight, the old man was set out in the cold by Sheriff John Fryer and Constable John Wolf, of Norristown, with a writ of dispossession sued out by Mrs. Margaret Porter, owner of the house. Efforts had been vainly made in the past eleven months to evict Rice, but not until this time were the officers successful, and then only after sharp resistance. When Fryer attempted to climb in through the window to oust the hermit the latter lustily rapped him over the knuckles and drove him off. Soon the officer returned with a warrant and arrested Rice, and that ended the fight. All the hermit's belongings, walnut and mohair furniture and antique pottery, china and oil paintings, were piled up along the side of Spring avenue. He has $100 in bank.

Had No Confederates

Ignaz Wenzler, who was brought to Harrisburg from Lebanon and lodged in the county prison for trial in the United States Court for writing blackmailing letters to Count von Tisza, Hungarian Prime Minister, admits that he wrote the letters demanding $2000 on penalty of death. He said that he never saw the Count and, having read in the New York City papers about the operations of the Black Hand Society, thought he could raise the money necessary to bring his family to this country. Wenzler said he had been sick for more than 100 days and was without funds to send to his family. He has a son twenty years old at Lebanon. The prisoner said that he had no confederates and that the thought of writing the letters was entirely his own. Warden McIlhenny was inclined to believe the man's story.

Eloping Student Arrested.

John Cuneo, of Chicago, Ill., a Yale student, son of a wealthy Western man, spent the day and night in a cell at Central Police Station, of Pittsburg. He and his bride were taken from a train the other morning. They were bound for New York City. The father of Cuneo had wired from Chicago that his son had eloped with Miss Florence Hill, of Chicago, daughter of the head of the Hill Publishing Company, and both were taken from the train. Cuneo protested that he and Miss Hill were married in Chicago the night before, but he went to the cells, while his wife went to a hotel.

Big Wreck Ties Up Pennsy.

A rear-end collision of freight trains wrecked fourteen cars between Christiana and North Bend. The cars were loaded with merchandise, all of which was ruined. Engineer George Moran, of Harrisburg, in charge of the engine that caused the wreck, stuck to his post and was terribly scalded. W. R. King, the fireman, escaped with a sprained ankle. The merchandise caught fire, but the flames were finally subdued by railroad laborers. Four tracks were blocked for several hours.

Life-Blood on Bridal Gown.

There was a riot at a wedding celebration in Hazleton and forty guests participated in the fight. The bride, Mrs. George Tatesack, was fatally assaulted, and when the police arrived on the scene her white satin wedding gown was crimson with blood from her wounds. Seven men, including the bridegroom, and one woman, were made prisoners.

Horse Spares Child and Doll.

Little Ruth O'Hara, of Bedford, dropping her precious dolly, made such a sudden dive to recover the toy from under a horse that she herself sprawled under the animal. But the nag, a great friend of children, quickly side-stepped to avoid injuring her; then turned, grasped little Ruth's skirts in his mouth and lifted her back to the curbstone and safety.

All Through the State.

Ten bass per season is the limit which York's fishing clubmen would put upon anglers.

Seven Bethlehem churches have been conducting at the same time successful revival meetings.

The dog tax in Bucks County, which will be distributed to the various school districts amounts to $2171.89.

The Mapleton Item

I. N. SWOPE, - - - Editor & Proprietor.

THE "ITEM" WILL BE PUBLISHED EVERY WEDNESDAY AT THE FOLLOWING RATES IN ADVANCE:

ONE YEAR.....$1.00
SIX MONTHS.....50
THREE MONTHS.....25

Entered at the Post Office at Mapleton Depot, Pa. as second-class matter.

MILL CREEK.

Harry Menold improves, now being able to sit up in his room.

J. G. Hicks and wife attended Pomona Grange at Saulsburg Thursday last.

J. Wesley Wright, of Ardenheim, has been housed for a few days but is again about as usual.

Mrs. G. W. Yocum, of Huntingdon, spent Saturday with her friend, Mrs. Dr. G. W. Simpson.

Hiriam Dickinson, an aged citizen of Henderson township, has been very ill for several days.

Mrs. Jno. Rupert is reported as improving slightly, which is encouraging after her long siege of illness.

Mr. Dan Thompson and wife, of Clayton, Del., spent several days with friends in the village and vicinity.

Mrs. Rev. Nicolls is on the sick list, thus necessitating her husband to annul his appointment last Sunday at Centre Union.

Mrs. Eby still continues to gain strength and all hope to again see her out among her flowers when spring arrives. She is an expert florist.

Miss Nora Hawn spent Sunday at home of her parents. Nora is a leader among the young people of the M. E. church and is always found at her post of duty when at home.

Last week was one unceasing round of pleasure for the boys and girls of No. 2 school, skating and coasting being good. Miss Kirkpatrick commenced school Monday forenoon.

The quartet singers rendered several selections at the home of Mrs. Julia Foust Sunday afternoon. Mrs. Foust not being able to attend services in M. E. church on account of the icy condition of the road and of ill health.

Several sled loads of Methodist friends from Mapleton attended services here Sunday evening. All expressed delight in having had an opportunity to hear the "sweet singers" from Bellwood and assist in the good work being carried on at this time.

J. Duane Hicks spent Sunday in Blakesley, Minn., with Mr. and Mrs. Isaac Dean, leaving St. Paul via Great Northern railway Monday for Anaconda, Montana. He writes that the panorama as unfolded to his vision from the car window as he travels through the far west is one of beauty and wonder and the experience pleasing and beneficial.

Messrs. Stevens, Fleming, Isenberg, Bennet, Figart and Hamilton, representing the P. R. R. Y. M. C. A. workers at Bellwood, spent Sunday in helping Brother Ake, of the M. E. church, in his effort to awaken our citizens from the lethargy of indifference on religious topics. They were greeted with large and attentive congregations. Their earnest and intellectual manner of telling of the Christ should bear fruit of no uncertain kind, and cause the thoughtless to consider the matter of the future as compared with their actions of the present from a personal standpoint. The last four named gentlemen formed a quartet and rendered music which will long be remembered by all who heard them.

MARKLESBURG.

Sledding parties are numerous.

The storing of ice is the leading industry hereabouts at this time.

Rev. Bubb, pastor of the M. E. church, is conducting quite a revival meeting at McConnellstown.

Harry Weller, with his jet black horse, gay harness and jaunty sleigh, is the admiration of all the girls in town.

Who is Mr. Fourr, the land owner that will donate one acre of land upon which to erect a glass manufacturing plant? is the question being asked now.

At this writing Mrs. George Isett is a very sick woman. Symptoms indicate a severe siege of pneumonia. We hope, however, that our fears may not be realized.

We have been somewhat disappointed with mine host of the Mill Creek hotel. Some time since "Andy" gave us flattering promises of feasting us on bear meat, but we regret that the promise has not materialized.

The public installation of the officers of Matthew G. Isett Post No. 635, G. A. R., in the town hall on Saturday evening was as enjoyable time and was highly appreciated by our people, as was manifested by the large attendance.

One of the social events was, what we would term a surprise birthday party, given at the home of George C. Bear, an honored citizen of Lincoln township. On Saturday last George rounded out his sixty-first year and the good wife determined that he should be agreeably surprised. So on Friday George was spirited away to the mountain to assist a neighbor in loading wood, and on Saturday morning this same neighbor required much of George's time up to ten o'clock when he was informed that a friend was waiting for him in the house. Great was his surprise on finding the house filled with guests and for a moment his face indicated all the hues of the rainbow; but taking in the situation he gracefully acknowledged his surprise. Some twenty persons were present and with feasting, story telling and music, the day was pleasantly spent. Mr. Bear was the recipient of many presents. That our good neighbor may live to enjoy many such days at the passing of each yearly milestone is the sincere wish of all present.

CASSVILLE.

Mrs. D. C. Wilson has been quite ill but is some better.

Mrs. James Pinchers has been very ill for the last month.

A little daughter came to the home of Thomas Crum last week.

We hear the Italians near us on the Rocky Ridge railroad are on a strike.

Mrs. Walter Stever purchased a fine piano while in Baltimore last month.

Miss Mary McClain, one of Mt. Union's young ladies, was out sleighing on Sunday.

Prof. Chilcote was called away on important business, so we had on school on Friday.

Miss Effie Dell, teacher at Cherry Grove, spent Saturday and Sunday at Jno. Querry's.

Rev. Hugh Strain has an interesting meeting at Eagle Foundry. We hope for grand results.

A sled load of our people went out to see Mrs. Kate Heeter on Sunday at her home at Beavertown.

Miss Blanche Wright, one of Smith valley's charming young ladies, is a visitor in our town this week.

Rev. Samuel McClain is conducting a very good meeting at Cole's valley. Over a score are at the altar.

Frank Park is still quite sick. His friends visit him and do all they can to cheer him in his sickness.

KNIGHTSVILLE.

There is good sleighing in town.

Ephraim Black purchased a new organ last week.

Wm. McNerland is on the sick list but is better at this writing.

William Park and family passed through town on Sunday evening.

George Park fell last week and sprained his ankle. He thinks it is improving.

Charles Crotsley, a prominent young man of town, is visiting at Latta Grove.

William Green is making ties for Wm. McNerland. He is a good hand at the job.

Calvin Park and family of Smith valley, were guests of his brother in town Saturday evening.

Miss Orma Senft has left J. D. Crotsley's and Mrs. Cornelius is keeping house for him now.

Master George Crotsley is poorly with whooping cough. They are afraid he will take pneumonia.

The surprise party at Ben Stake's last Monday was well attended, being about fifty present and all reported having a pleasant time.

A New Creed.

From the Omaha News.

I believe in cleanliness of body, mind and soul.

I believe in kindness to man, woman, child and animals.

I believe in truth, because it makes me free.

I believe in the charity that begins at home but does not end there.

I believe in mercy as I hope for mercy.

I believe in moral courage because I am more than a brute.

I believe in righteousness because it is the shortest and best line between two eternities.

I believe in patience because it is the swiftest way to secure results.

I believe in that kind of industry that takes an occassional vacation.

I believe in that sort of economy that spends money for a good purpose.

I believe in honesty, not for policy's sake, but for principle's sake.

I believe in hospitality because it puts a roof over every man's head.

I believe in obedience because it is the only way to learn how to command.

I believe in self-control because I want to influence others.

I believe in suffering because it chastens and purifies.

I believe in justice because I believe in God.

The February "Smart Set."

Readers of *The Smart Set* have learned to look upon the complete novel that appears in each issue of that magazine as the biggest event of the month in fiction; but even the most enthusiastic reader will be happily surprised by the story in the February number. Beyond a doubt "The Eavesdroppers," by Arthur Stringer, will prove one of the sensations of the year. The story deals with the careers of two daring criminals—a man and a woman—whose astonishing adventures the reader follows with breathless interest. From the very opening sentence the tale becomes one of rapid and exciting incident and, moreover, it is written with that literary distinction which always characterizes Mr. Stinger's work. Different as "The Eavesdroppers" is from such fiction as "In the Bishop's Carriage" and "Raffles," it combines all the interest of those stories with a movement and intensity entirely its own. It is a notable achievement for the author, and will prove a notable novelette in *The Smart Set's* long list of successful stories.

Of the sixteen short stories in this number each is so excellent in its own way that it is almost impossible to make a selection of any one as "the best." Caroline Duer's "The Duty of the Beast" is a tale almost equal to the finest thing Edith Wharton has done; Owen Oliver's "The God of Our Fathers" contains a thrill for the lovers of all that is startling and dramatic in fiction; Vincent Harper's "Stuff o' Dreams" is an exquisite idyll of the South Seas; Ethel Sigsbee Small's "Tasters at Fame" is one of the best examples in the field of "child stories for grown-ups"; Elliott Flower's "A Pass to Paradise" is delightful in its mingled humor and romance; while Margery William's "The House by the Way" is a pathetic and beautifully told tale. Besides these stories there are others of equal merit by Catharine Mathews, Elizabeth A. Sears, Guy R. Bolton, Helen Vacaresco, Tom Masson and Algernon Tassin, with one in French by Cyrille Hardy.

The essay in this issue is by the noted dramatic and music critic, James Huneker, and will cause wide comment. Mr. Huneker has written of "Ibsen the Individualist," and has many important and interesting things to say both of the personality and the work of the great Norwegian dramatist.

The poetry of this issue is of more than usual value, and is contributed by Florence Wilkinson, Joaquin Miller, Dora Reed Goodale, Madeline Bridges, Clinton Dangerfield, John Arbuthnott, Richard Kirk, Leah Durand and Clinton Scollard.

Altogether the February *Smart Set* is a splendid example of what a modern magazine should be.

Notes to Teacher.

A Boston school teacher of primary grades has made it a rule to save during her experience curious notes she has received from the parents of her pupils. Following are a few samples which I have sent the Post as curious:

Dear Miss—It is to-day I take pleasure in letting you know Lena has been sick two weeks with scarlet fever.

MRS. ——.

Miss Teacher—Please will you let Edward Loose at half-past 11 o'clock to take his pap's dinner to him. Please oblige me. MRS. ——.

Dear Teacher—Johnny says he ain't got no whipping since school begin, give him one soon; he needs it.

MRS. ——.

P. S.—If you don't I will.

Dear Miss Teacher—Please excuse Winnie being late this morning as she had to wait until I got this excuse wrote.

MRS. ——.

Dear Teacher—You will find my Henry awful smart for his age. He was born that way. MRS. ——.

Rural School Reports.

Following is the report of Garfield school for third month, ending Friday, January 6, 1905: Whole number enrolled, males 15, females 9, total 24; average attendance during month, males 13, females 8, total 21; per cent. of attendance, males 89, females 88, total 88½. Those missing no time were Edna Smith, Lillie Park, Verdie Park, Otis Pheasant, Homer Dell, Preston Park, Ellis Pheasant, Karl Wright, and Jesse Chilcote. James Dell missed one-half day. Millie Bowman, teacher.

The fourth month of the Sherman school, Union township, closed Monday, January 16, 1905. Following is the report: No. enrolled, males 13, females 14, total 27; average attendance, males 10, females 8, total 18; per cent. of attendance, males 80, females 61, total 70. Names of pupils who missed no time are Harry Gifford, George Miller, Edward Miller, and Ernest Miller. Visitors 4. Elba I. Coder, teacher.

Sickening Shivering Fits

Of Ague and Malaria, can be relieved and cured with Electric Bitters. This is a pure, tonic medicine; of special benefit in malaria, for it exerts a true curative influence on the disease, driving it entirely out of the system. It is much to be preferred to Quinine, having none of this drug's bad after-effects. E. S. Munday, of Henrietta, Tex., writes: "My brother was very low with malarial fever and jaundice, till he took Electric Bitters, which saved his life." At Wright & Dell's store; price 50c, guaranteed.

—AT—

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DRY GOODS, NOTIONS, UNDERWEAR, QUEENSWARE, FLOUR AND FEED, GROCERIES, SHOES AND RUBBER GOODS. HATS, CAPS. SHELF HARDWARE, ETC

PRODUCE taken in exchange and all goods sold at the lowest cash prices. × × × ×

J. G. GILLAM, Mapleton, Pa.

B. O'Connor & Sons' space reserved for new adv. next week.

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Household individual banks furnished on application.

A general banking business done.

Interest allowed on time deposits.

Drafts issued on the principal commercial cities.

Absolute safety of investment and courteous treatment of patrons are assured to the public, whose patronage is respectfully invited.

The Mapleton Item.

Mapleton Depot, Pa., Jan. 18, 1905.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.

SCHEDULE IN EFFECT NOVEMBER 27, 1904.

	D'ly. P.M.	D'ly. Night	D'ly. A.M.	D'ly. A.M.	D'ly. A.M.	D'ly ex S. P.M.
New York:						
W. 23d St. Sta.	7 55	12 10	. . .	. . .	8 55	. .
Desb's St. Sta.	8 00	12 15	. . .	. . .	9 00	. .
Cort'dt St. Sta.	8 00	12 15	. . .	. . .	9 00	. .
Philadelphia	11 40	4 25	7 10	. . .	11 40	5 30
Washington.	10 40	. . .	7 50	. . .	10 50	
Baltimore	11 55	4 44	8 55	. . .	12 00	

	A.M.	A.M.	A.M.	A.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.
Harrisburg	2 50	8 00	11 48	. .	3 10	5 00	10 35
Rockville	. . .	8 12	11 59	. .	. .	5 13	10 46
Marysville	f3 04	8 17	12 03	. .	. .	5 18	10 49
Duncannon	f3 18	8 35	12 16	. .	3 35	5 36	11 03
Newport	f3 40	9 05	12 37	. .	3 55	6 06	11 25
Millerst'wn	. .	9 14	f12 45	. .	. .	6 17	f11 34
Thom's't'n	. .	9 25	f12 53	. .	. .	6 28	f11 42
Port Royal	f4 13	9 43	1 07	. .	f4 22	6 47	f11 57
Mifflin	4 18	9 48	1 11	. .	4 27	6 52	12 01
Lewist'n Jc.	4 40	10 14	1 30	. .	4 46	7 17	12 22
McVeytown	f5 02	10 39	1 48	. .	f5 04	7 42	. .
N. Hamilt'n	f5 21	11 01	f 2 04	. .	. .	8 03	. .
Mt. Union	f5 27	11 07	2 08	. .	5 25	8 10	. .
Mapleton	f5 33	11 13	f 2 14	. .	. .	8 17	. .
Huntingdon	5 50	11 32	2 29	. .	5 45	8 35	. .
Petersburg.	f6 07	11 47	2 43	. .	. .	8 50	. .
Birm'gham.	f6 35	12 13	3 07	. .	H6 20	9 14	. .
Tyrone	6 42	12 20	3 12	. .	6 26	9 21	. .
Bellwood	7 07	12 41	3 29	. .	6 47	9 38	. .
Altoona	7 30	1 00	3 45	. .	7 05	9 55	. .
Pittsburg	12 10	5 50	8 45	. .	10 50	1 50	. .
	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.	A.M.	A.M.

"J" stops on signal to discharge passengers from Harrisburg and east and south of Harrisburg.

"H" stops on signal to let off passengers from points east and south of Harrisburg, and receive passengers for Pittsburg and beyond.

Additional trains leave Harrisburg for Altoona and Pittsburg as follows: 1.35, 2.41, 11.45 a.m., 12.55, 2.53, 3.05, 7.20, 9.48, 11.05 and 11.50 p. m. daily.

	Week days. A.M.	D'ly. A.M.	D'ly. A.M.	D'ly. A.M.	D'ly. P.M.	D'ly. P.M.	D'ly P.M.
Pittsburg	. .	3 00	3 00	8 00	. .	12 45	4 55
Altoona	5 00	6 25	7 05	11 43	1 50	5 55	9 05
Bellwood	f5 12	. .	7 20	m11 55	2 04	6 10	9 19
Tyrone	5 24	6 47	7 38	12 06	2 20	6 27	9 33
Birm'gham	f5 28	. .	7 43	g12 10	2 25	6 32	p9 38
Petersburg.	f5 46	. .	8 07	. .	2 48	f6 56	. .
Huntingdon	5 57	7 17	8 20	12 37	3 02	7 10	10 12
Mapleton	f6 11	. .	8 36	. .	3 19	7 24	. .
Mt. Union	f6 17	. .	8 42	m12 56	3 26	7 29	f10 32
N. Hamilton	f6 22	. .	8 46	. .	3 32	7 34	. .
McVeytown.	6 40	.	9 05	m1 16	3 53	f7 51	. .
Lewist'n Jc.	7 00	f8 05	9 27	1 35	4 17	8 10	11 16
Mifflin	7 22	. .	9 48	m1 52	4 41	8 30	f11 37
Port Royal	7 27	. .	9 52	. .	4 46	8 34	. .
Thom's't'n	7 42	. .	10 08	. .	5 04	f8 48	. .
Millerstown.	7 51	. .	10 18	. .	5 15	f8 57	. .
Newport	8 00	. .	10 28	L2 24	5 25	9 05	. .
Duncannon.	8 27	. .	10 52	L2 44	5 55	f9 29	. .
Marysville	8 44	. .	11 07	. .	6 15	f9 43	. .
Rockville	8 48	. .	11 12	.	6 22	f9 48	. .
Harrisburg	9 00	9 30	11 25	3 10	6 35	10 00	1 00

	A.M.	A.M.	P.M,	P.M.	P.M.	A.M.	A.M.
Baltimore	. .	12 15	3 11	6 00	9 48	2 20	. .
Washington	. .	1 20	4 40	7 15	. .	3 30	. .
Philadelphia	11 48	12 17	*3 17	6 23	10 47	4 23	4 23
New York:							
Desb's St.	2 03	2 53	*5 53	9 30	3 53	7 13	7 13
Cort'dt St.	2 03	2 53	*5 53	9 30	3 53	7 13	7 13
W. 23d St.	2 15	3 00	*6 00	9 40	. .	7 15	7 15
	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.	A.M.	A.M.	A.M.

Additional trains leave Pittsburg for Altoona, Harrisburg, and Philadelphia as follows: 3.35, 7.15 and 7.30 a. m., 12.01, 4.50, 7.10, 9.00 and 10 00 p. m. daily.

*Week days only. "g" stops to let off passengers from Pittsburg and beyond, and to take on passengers for Harrisburg and beyond. "f" stops only on signal, or notice to agent or conductor, to receive or discharge passengers.

"G" Passenger section will stop on signal to discharge or receive passengers Sunday only.

"m" passenger section will stop on signal to discharge or receive passengers.

"p" stops to discharge passengers from East Liberty, Pittsburg and beyond.

Connecting trains leave as follows:

At Lewistown Junction—For Sunbury 7.30 a. m. and 3.00 p. m. week days.

For McClure 7.30 a. m., 3.00 p. m week days.

For Milroy 7.40 a. m., 1.50 and 4 50 p. m. week days.

For Reedsville 6.05, 7.40 a. m., 1.50, and 4.50 p. m. week days.

At Huntingdon—For Bedford and Cumberland 8.35 a. m. and 5.55 p. m. week days. Bedford only 8.45 a. m. Sundays.

At Tyrone—For Clearfield, Curwensville and Grampain, 8.00 a. m., 3 45 and 6.50 p. m. week days, and 8.00 a m. Sundays.

For Bellefonte and Lock Haven 8.10 a. m., 12.25 and 7.00 p. m. week days. 8.10 a. m. Sundays.

For Scotia 7.50 a. m. and 2.50 p. m. week days

PENNSYLVANIA AND NORTHWESTERN R. R.

Trains leave Bellwood for Punxsutawney 8.00 a. m. and 3.34 p. m. week days, arrive at Bellwood at 11.12 a. m. and 5.44 p. m. week days.

For rates, maps and detailed information, call on Ticket Agents, or address Thos. E. Watt, Passenger Agent Western District, 360 Fifth Avenue, Pittsburg, Pa.

W. W. ATTERBURY, General Manager. J. R. WOOD, Pass'r Traffic Manager.
GEO. W. BOYD, General Passenger Agent.

HUNTINGDON AND BROAD TOP RAILROAD.

On and after Monday, June 29, 1903, trains will arrive and depart as follows:

SOUTH Expr's A M	SOUTH Mail P M	STATIONS	NORTH Mail A M	NORTH F.Line P M
8 35	5 56	Huntingdon	11 10	5 15
8 45	6 05	McConnellstown	11 00	5 05
8 50	6 09	Grafton	10 56	5 00
8 55	6 14	Brumbaugh	10 51	4 55
8 59	6 18	Marklesburg	10 47	4 51
9 06	6 25	Entrikin	10 40	4 44
9 11	6 30	Beaver	10 35	4 39
9 16	6 35	Cove	10 30	4 34
9 27	6 46	Saxton	10 20	4 23
9 31	6 50	Clark	10 15	4 18
9 39	6 58	Riddlesburg	10 08	4 11
9 44	7 02	Hopewell	10 04	4 07
9 56	7 10	Cypher	9 56	3 59
10 07	7 19	Tatesville	9 46	3 50
10 17	7 27	Everett	9 38	3 43
10 20	7 30	Mt. Dallas	9 35	3 40
10 43	7 50	Bedford	9 15	3 20
11 35	8 35	Hyndman	8 28	2 30
12 05	9 05	Cumberland	8 00	2 00

Sunday train leaves Huntingdon at 8.35 a. m. and returning 5.30 p. m.

SHOUP'S BRANCH.

SOUTH Expr's A M	STATIONS	NORTH Expr's P M
9 35	Saxton	4 00
9 50	Coalmont	3 45
	Crawford	
10 05	Dudley	3 30

CARL M. GAGE, General Manager.

Are You Thinking

Of getting married? If you are buy your wedding ring at Zerby's Jewelry Store, 516 Penn street, Huntingdon, Pa.

Stage - Route

—BETWEEN—

Cassville - and - Mapleton.

The undersigned having purchased the outfit of J. F. Park, will run his hack between Cassville and Mapleton on Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays leaving Cassville at 7.00 o'clock A. M., and leaving Mapleton at one P. M. unless notified to wait for afternoon trains. The patronage of the public solicited.

I. W. BUMGARDNER.

BUSINESS CARDS.

Myron McClain,

FUNERAL DIRECTOR & EMBALMER,

CASSVILLE, PA.

Caskets always in stock for Personal selection. Charges reasonable. Prompt, efficient service. Phone—Coles Valley, Eagle Foundry, People's and Saltillo lines.

A. W. SWOPE

—JUSTICE OF THE PEACE.—

All business entrusted with him will receive proper attention.

Office on Main street.

W. H. WOODS. JAMES S. WOODS. Notary Public

W. H. & J. S. WOODS,

ATTORNEYS-AT-LAW,

No. 327 Penn Street. HUNTINGDON, PA.

S. P. STUBBS,

—CARPET WEAVER.—

and dealer in all kinds of Carpet Chain and Materials.

Prompt attention to business and satisfaction guaranteed. Charges reasonable.

W. C. WILSON, D. D. S.,

'Phone 102, Akers Building

503 Washington St., Huntingdon, Pa.

Careful attention given to every branch of the profession. Special attention to Crown and Bridge Work. For painless extraction, NITROUS OXIDE GAS or LOCAL ANÆSTHETICS administered.

Telephone connection 8-1-00-tf

Central Banking Co.

MOUNT UNION, PA.

T. H. ADAMS, President

W. T. BELL, Cashier

Discount Day—Wednesday

Stockholders Individually Liable.

UNION NATIONAL BANK

OF HUNTINGDON.

Cor. 5th and Penn Sts.

K. ALLEN LOVELL, President.

E. M. GREENE, Vice President.

R. J. MATTERN, Cashier

DIRECTORS.

K. A. Lovell, J. C. Hazlett, John White, R. J. Mattern, Thomas E. Africa, John Langdon and A. W. Swope.

Regular Discount Day—WEDNESDAY.

Deposits received subject to check. Collections made in all parts of the world, and a regular banking business transacted. Accounts with corporations, firms, individuals, and the business public generally, opened on most favorable terms. B13z.

KILL THE COUGH AND CURE THE LUNGS

WITH **Dr. King's New Discovery**

FOR CONSUMPTION, COUGHS and COLDS

Price 50c & $1.00 Free Trial.

Surest and Quickest Cure for all THROAT and LUNG TROUBLES, or MONEY BACK.

EAST BROAD TOP RAILROAD.

Schedule in Effect June 27, 1904

SOUTHWARD	No. 2 a.m.	No. 4 p.m.	No. 6 a.m.	No. 8 a.m.
Mount Union . . . LEAVE	9 05	3 50	11 15	. .
Augh. Mills	9 22	4 08	11 32	. .
Shirley	9 35	4 20	11 45	. .
Orbisonia	9 50	4 35	12 00	. .
	10 00	4 45	1 40	5 30
Pogue	10 12	4 57	1 57	5 40
Three Springs	10 23	5 12	2 10	5 50
Saltillo	10 30	5 25	2 20	5 58
Cole's	11 03	5 58	2 50	6 30
Rocky Ridge	11 08	6 03	2 55	6 35
Cook's	11 18	6 13	3 05	6 45
Robertsdale	11 30	6 25	3 15	6 55
Woodvale . . . ARRIVE		. .	. .	7.00
	a.m.	p.m.	p.m.	a.m.

NORTHWARD	No. 1 A.M.	No. 3 P.M.	No. 5 A.M.	No. 7 P.M.
Woodvale . . . . . LEAVE	. .	. .	. .	4 25
Robertsdale	6 05	12 45	8 20	4 30
Cook's	6 15	12 55	8 30	4 40
Rocky Ridge	6 25	1 03	8 38	4 48
Cole's	6 30	1 09	8 43	4 55
Saltillo	7 00	1 38	9 12	5 25
Three Springs	7 08	1 45	9 20	5 32
Pogue	7 20	1 57	†9 32	5 42
Orbisonia	7 35	2 15	9 50	5 55
	7 45	2 20	10 00	. .
Shirley	8 00	2 35	10 15	. .
Augh. Mills	8 10	2 45	†10 25	. .
Mount Union . . ARRIVE	8 30	3 05	10 45	. .
	a.m.	p.m.	a.m.	p.m.

SHADE GAP BRANCH.

SOUTHWARD No. 12 p.m.	SOUTHWARD No. 10 a.m.	STATIONS	NORTHWARD No. 9 a.m.	NORTHWARD No. 11 p.m
4 50	8 45	Lv . . Orbisonia . . Ar	9 45	5 45
4 58	8 52	. *Blacklog .	9 38	5 38
5 06	9 00	. *Cedar Rock .	9 30	5 30
5 09	9 03	.*Locke Valley.	9 27	5 27
5 15	9 10	Ar . Shade Gap . Lv	9 20	5 20
p.m.	a.m.		a.m.	p.m

All trains run daily except Sunday.

The Company reserves the right to vary from the above Time-Table without notice.

Standard Time—75th Meridian, or Eastern time.

† Trains will not stop.

R. S. SEIBERT, General Manager

FLAGS IN BIG HOTELS.

Colors of All Nations as a Rule Are Kept In Stock.

"No first class metropolitan hotel is thoroughly equipped until it possesses an assortment of flags almost as complete as that of an admiral's flagship," remarked the manager of a prominent caravansary.

"The leading hotels in the great cities have use for flags of all nations some time or other. Hotels are pretty nearly as punctilious in observing certain little ceremonies when distinguished visitors arrive as are naval fleets. If some high official of a foreign country is staying in the house it is the proper thing to display his nation's colors. As all big hotels are likely to entertain home and foreign diplomats, army or navy officers, or even members of royal families, you can see where there is a necessity for an assortment of flags.

"The hotel may not possess a complete outfit to begin with, but as time rolls along and distinguished men of all lands are entertained the collection of bunting is continually added to. Then there are the many fraternal organizations which make one hotel or another their headquarters on the occasion of annual celebrations. They usually have some flag or device which is swung to the breeze over the house on the days of the jollifications."—Philadelphia Record.

AN AFRICAN INCIDENT.

A Python, Some Goats and a Meal That Was Relished.

"During several years spent in central Africa we were for the greater part of the time dependent on goats for our fresh milk supply," writes a traveler. "The goat kraal was made very strong, proof against lions, leopards and other carnivora, but a python entered between the poles, though they were spaced three inches apart, one night, killed all the goats in the compartment by strangling them, swallowed two and was found gorged, sluggish and self trapped within the kraal in the morning. The swellings of his body where the two goats were prevented him from escaping between the palings, as he had come in. To look at the snake's small head and slender neck it seemed impossible for him to swallow anything larger than a rat, but by dislocating his jaw and stretching his skin he accomplished the apparently impossible feat of gastronomy. The goats were cut out of him intact by our boys, who evidently considered that premature burial in the python did not affect the edible qualities of the meat, as within half an hour it was all roasted and eaten with considerable relish."

A Hint to Smokers.

In an article on the hygiene of smoking published in the Munich Medical Weekly by Dr. J. Bamberger he says the injury that may follow the use of tobacco differs with the manner of smoking. Those who use a mouthpiece, or, if not, are careful not to keep the end of the cigar saturated with saliva, are much less apt to suffer from the absorption of the various products of the burning tobacco. "Dry smokers" run much less risk of harming themselves than those who chew the ends of their cigars. Dr. Bamberger suggests that a bit of absorbent cotton saturated with chloride of iron be placed in the holder, and he claims by doing this some of the harmful products of combustion are rendered innocuous.

Greatly in Demand.

Nothing is more in demand than a medicine which meets modern requirements for a blood and system cleanser, such as Dr. King's New Life Pills. They are just what you need to cure stomach and liver troubles. Try them. At Wright & Dell's store, 25c, guaranteed.

MARRIED.

SWOPE—HAMMER—In Altoona, Wednesday, January 11, 1905, by Rev. Richard Brooks, Millard W. Swope, of Mount Union, and Miss Josie M. Mammer, of Altoona.

FOR SALE—Bed and bedding, good as new. Call on MRS. DAVID SHORE, Mapleton Depot, Pa. 12-28-3t

FOR SALE—Heating stove; hard coal burner, in good condition. Inquire of WILLIAM MATTHEWS, Mapleton Depot, Penna.

FOR RENT—A two-horse farm; situate near the railroad on main road four miles from Huntingdon; convenient to schools and churches; good chance for young farmer. For information apply at ITEM office. 1-18-tf

WANTED—Quickly, few persons to represent long established wholesale house among retail merchants and agents. Local territory of few counties. $18 salary and expenses paid weekly. Expense money advanced. Commission extra. Permanent engagement. Business successful. Previous experience not essential. Enclosed self-addressed envelope. Address, SUPERINTENDENT TRAVELERS, 325 Dearborn St., Chicago.

Subscribe for the ITEM, $1 a year.

William Reed & Sons

STORE CLOSES AT 6 O'CLOCK P. M., EXCEPT SATURDAYS.

The Remnant Sale

Will be held all this week, and an interesting and profitable sale it will be to the customers.

We've scoured the whole store and have gathered up everything we could find to make this sale worth coming to. Do not miss it. A little money will go a long way. **Do not forget to be here.**

Business in the Coat Store

Has been somewhat lively since our Special Sale opened last week. Every coat must be sold and prices have been put so low that it is but a question of days.

The Misses' and Children's Coats

Which we are selling at half price are splendid values.

All Rain Coats, this season's styles, are reduced about a third.

Women's Walking and Dress Skirts

That were $2.00 to $10.00 each are marked at half price. These offer a fine chance to save money on a stylish skirt.

Women's Waists

Of French Flannels, Mohairs, Madras, Sateens and other desirable winter fabrics have been reduced one-third.

All Our Furs

As fine as any we have offered this year, are now selling at reduced prices. If you are in the least interested in furs, let's talk it over. It is like finding money to buy desirable furs at a reduction.

Wm. Reed & Sons,

Huntingdon, Pa.

G. W. Wright. L. M. Dell.

Wright & Dell.

While we do not change our advertisement nor quote prices each week, yet we are changing goods with the seasons, always keeping in line both in goods and prices as our constantly increasing trade will attest.

Our customers find that they can get what they want right here, and they find that our goods are right and our prices are right.

We thank you for your patronage and solicit a continuance of the same.

Very respectfully,

WRIGHT & DELL,
Mapleton Depot, Pa.

August 10, 1903.

FOR WEDDINGS!

JEWELRY and SILVERWARE

of the Most Reliable Makes

Diamonds, Watches, Rings, Chains, Etc.

Tea Sets. Waiters. Toilet-Ware, Etc.

A full line of "1847 Rogers Bros." SPOONS, FORKS, Etc.

FINE WATCH AND CLOCK REPAIRING

MAIL ORDERS RECEIVE PROMPT ATTENTION.

ZERBY'S Jewelry Store,

Huntingdon, Penna.

BE WISE AND ADVERTISE—IN THE ITEM.

Do Not Walk

When you can buy a Beautiful buggy at $45.00 worth $65.00.

Hand made Buggies, 18 spokes in wheels, at $67.50; regular price $85.00.

Three-seated hand made Spring Wagons, with top and brake, at $85.00, regular price $110.

I have contracted for 200 tons of Phosphate for fall, which I will sell so low as to leave competition out of the question.

A big stock of Bran, Chop, Corn, Salt, etc., in my warerooms all the time at lowest prices.

I have anything you need to eat, wear, feed or use and can save you 15 to 40 per cent.

Clay Park,

Three Springs, Pa.

FISHER'S Mother's Bread

Only the best flour and materials are used, and it is

Absolutely Pure,

mixed (like all other bread) by the latest improved mixing machines, which guarantee perfect cleanliness, and baked by only skillful bakers in our modern bake shop. If you have not tried it, ask your grocer or stop our wagons which are on the streets all day.

We will also bake our usual line of Bread and Rolls which it has always been our aim to have pure, clean and wholesome.

As to cakes, would say they are made by skilled bakers, and only fresh country butter and eggs are used.

Ask for and eat Fisher's Mother's Bread.

Fisher's
Penn Street Bakery,
Huntingdon, Pa.

ADVERTISE your business in the ITEM

He Hammered It Out.

Years ago a vessel was wrecked on one of the South Sea Islands, and the owners could not get their insurance because the account of the shipwreck was written in the chirography of the islanders, and could not be translated. The paper was even sent to the professors of Harvard and Yale, but they could not read it.

The owners heard of a remarkable young blacksmith in the city of Worcester, Mass.—Elihu Burritt—who was educating himself, who thought he could translate the account of the shipwreck. He did not know the dialect, but he set himself to work in dead earnest to do what the great college professors had failed to do. He did it, and the ship owners got their insurance.

Here was a boy who had secured his education from books studied at the forge during his spare moments and in his half holidays who had succeeded in doing what the learned professors thought impossible. He succeeded because he had made every occasion a great occasion, as he could not tell when fate might be taking his measure for a larger place.—Success.

BABY'S TERRIBLE SORE

Body Raw With Humor—Caused Untold Agony—Doctor Did No Good—Mother Discouraged—Cuticura Cured at Once.

"My child was a very delicate baby. A terrible sore and humor broke out on his body, looking like raw flesh, and causing the child untold agony. My physician prescribed various remedies, none of which helped at all. I became discouraged and took the matter into my own hands, and tried Cuticura Soap and Cuticura Ointment with almost immediate success. Before the second week had passed the soreness was gone, not leaving a trace of anything Mrs. Jeannette H. Block, 281 Rosedale St., Rochester, N. Y."

An Old Clock.

The oldest working clock in Great Britain is that of Peterborough Cathedral, which dates from 1320, and is conceded to have been made by a monastic clockmaker. It is the only one now known that is wound up over an old wooden wheel. This is some twelve feet in circumference, carrying a galvanized cable about 300 feet in length, with a leaden weight of about three hundredweight. The cable has to be wound up daily. The gong is the great tenor bell of the Cathedral, which weighs thirty-two hundredweight, and is struck hourly by an eighty-pound hammer. The gong and striking parts of the clock are some yards apart, communication being by a slender wire. The clock is not fitted with a dial, but the time is indicated on the main wheel of the escapement, which goes round once in two hours. This clock is of most primitive design, more so than the famous one made for Charles V. of France by Henry de Nick.

Fixing the Age of an Egg.

A simple method by which the freshness of an egg can be tested is based upon the fact that the air chamber at the flat end of the egg increases in size with the age of the egg. A fresh egg lies in a horizontal position at the bottom of a vessel containing a salt solution. At the expiration of from three to five days, there is noticed an inclination upward of twenty degrees at the flat end. When the egg is two weeks old it assumes an angle of sixty degrees. A month old egg floats vertically.—New York Press.

Farming on a gigantic scale is to be carried on by the Boer colony in Santa Rosalia, Mexico, which has recently obtained possession of 80,000 acres of land in Chihuahua.

MIGHT HAVE SAVED IT.

A Lot of Trouble From Too Much Starch Food.

A little boy of eight years whose parents did not feed him on the right kind of food, was always nervous and suffered from a weak condition of the stomach and bowels. Finally he was taken down with appendicitis and after the operation the doctor, knowing that his intestinal digestion was very weak, put him on Grape-Nuts twice a day.

He rapidly recovered and about two months thereafter, his Father states, "He has grown to be strong, muscular, and sleeps soundly, weighs 62 pounds, and his whole system is in a fine condition of health." Name given by Postum Co., Battle Creek, Mich.

It is plain that if he had been put on Grape-Nuts at an earlier period in his life, and kept from the use of foods that he could not digest, he never would have had appendicitis. That disease is caused by undigested food decaying in the stomach and bowels, causing irritation and making for the growth of all kinds of microbes, setting up a diseased condition which is the active cause of appendicitis, and this is more marked with people who do not properly digest white bread.

Grape-Nuts is made of the selected parts of wheat and barley and by the peculiar processes of the cooking at the factory, all of the starch is turned into sugar ready for immediate digestion and the more perfect nourishment of all parts of the body, particularly the brain and nerve centres.

Read the little book, "The Road to Wellville," found in each pkg.

FIRE IN JERSEY PRISON

Wild Excitement at Blaze in Rahway Reformatory.

GUARDS QUELL THE STAMPEDE

Unconscious Prisoners Carried Out While Others Are Placed Under Heavily Armed Guards in Courtyard—Conflagration Started in Paint Shop—City Fire Department Called.

Rahway, N. J.—The wildest excitement attended a fire in the New Jersey State Reformatory here early in the morning, when thirty prisoners, locked in their cells, were overcome by smoke and had to be carried to the outer air, while the rest of the inmates, on the verge of a stampede, were marched out of danger between heavily armed guards.

The fire started in a well-filled paint shop, and was well under way when it was discovered by a guard.

He sent in an alarm, promptly arousing the Warden and the entire force of guards. While they were making ready to fight the blaze with the prison apparatus, dense and sickening smoke spread throughout the reformatory, penetrating to the cells on every tier. The institution was overcrowded. The noise aroused the prisoners. When through the smoke they became aware of what had happened they were seized with fear and began hammering at their cell doors.

"Do you want to roast us, like rats?" some of them yelled. Some were praying, some were singing hymns, others were shouting for a priest, while others again were cursing, and shouted that they would break down the doors that held them imprisoned.

When it was found that the fire was spreading, despite the efforts of the guards, the cell doors were at last unlocked, and the prisoners marched out into the Reformatory yard under a heavy guard of keepers, armed with rifles. It was then found that thirty of the inmates had been overcome by the smoke that had poured through the corridors. In their unconscious condition they were carried from the building by their keepers. They were resuscitated by Prison Physician Hough and outside practitioners who had arrived in response to hurry calls.

It is said that the fire apparatus in the prison was defective, and that the hose was rotten and burst. Whether this is true or not, it is certain that it was only the prompt arrival of the town fire department that saved the prison from destruction.

The origin of the fire was a mystery, although there seemed to be a disposition to attribute it to spontaneous combustion. The damage was $10,000. Besides this, the Bertillion records, kept in the annex building, were rendered worthless by being soaked with water. The fire hardly got beyond the paint shop.

AUTO MILE IN 37 SECONDS.

Bowden, of Boston, Clips Two Seconds Off Vandelbilt's World's Record.

Daytona, Fla.—H. L. Bowden, of Boston, in an unofficial trial against time, speeded his ninety-horse power automobile a mile over the Daytona Beach in thirty-seven seconds flat, clipping a full two seconds off the world's record made by Killiam K. Vanderbilt, Jr., over the same course just a year ago.

Mr. Bowden drove his car, and after the trial said he expected to make a further reduction in the figures. The beach was in splendid condition, and a strong wind was blowing with the car.

CREW OF ELEVEN SAVED.

Schooner Cordelia E. Hayes is Wrecked Off Cape Hatteras.

Norfolk, Va.—Captain Brown and his crew of ten men, of the four-masted schooner Cordelia E. Hayes, were rescued by life savers of Cape Hatteras.

The Hayes was seen ashore on Diamond Shoals, four miles southeast of Hatteras, at half past 5 o'clock in the morning, and crews from Creeds Hill and Cape Hatteras started out in a rough sea to the rescue. They had great difficulty in approaching the vessel, owing to the high sea and thick weather.

INSANE PRINCE DEAD.

Question of Succession in Lippe-Detmold is in Dispute.

Berlin, Germany.—Karl Alexander, the reigning Prince of Lippe-Detmold, who was insane, died at Bayreuth. His death renders more acute the squabble which arose over the regency, in which Emperor William intervened last October, with the difference that now the fight will be over the succession.

President of Long Island Railroad.

William F. Potter was elected President of the Long Island Railroad Company.

Corners the Coke Market.

By the purchase of the Grossland plant of the Atlas Coke Company of Pittsburg, Pa., the H. C. Frick Coke Company is believed to have secured a complete corner in the coke market. It has been manifest for some time that the underlying concern of the steel trust was trying to effect a corner in the market. As a result of the Frick interests obtaining a dominating grip on the coke business, prices have soared skyward.

ENTIRE FAMILY WIPED OUT

W. T. Mason, His Wife, Two Children and Servant Suffocated.

Son of Prominent New Yorker Visited by Early Morning Conflagration—No Ladder to Their Roof Prevented Escape.

New York City.—Unable to escape from their rich home, No. 133 West 130th street, because they had neglected to comply with fire regulations that call for a ladder leading from the top floor of their house to the roof, the family of William T. Mason, a lawyer and one of the best known men in Harlem, was wiped out of existence early in the morning by a blaze which broke out in the basement of the building. Had such a ladder been in position, the firemen said, the family could have escaped without much difficulty.

Mason, who was a son of former Police Commissioner Joel W. Mason, lived with his family in a handsome four-story brownstone building. Five persons, all asleep when the fire started, were awakened by smoke that poured in dense volumes through the house. The father tried to gather his family and lead them to safety, but his efforts were too late. The position of the bodies when discovered after the flames had been put out told the story of the futile attempt.

The Mason family consisted of the father, the mother, who formerly was Miss Claire Higgons; Ellen, four years old, and Marion, six months old. One servant, too, lost her life. Another, a colored maid, escaped through being out for the evening. She returned while the firemen were putting out the blaze, and surprised the police who had reported her dead, by appearing in the West 125th street station.

Frank C. Waldron, of No. 100 West 130th street, was on his way home that morning when he heard cries coming from the Mason house. At the same time he saw smoke issuing from the basement window and he ran to turn in an alarm. On his way to the fire box he met Patrolman Mangan, of the West 125th street station, and after ringing for the engines they returned to the house. They could hear a man shouting for help, and they tried to enter the house by way of the basement. The policeman smashed the windows with his nightstick, but a mass of flame and smoke prevented him from entering. Next the upstairs door was tried. The policeman tried to break down the thick oaken panels, but they resisted his assaults, and he could not get in. He then climbed to the window ledge and broke the panes of glass on the parlor floor. But again he was prevented from entering by the dense clouds of smoke.

When the fire apparatus arrived the firemen tried to enter the house to rescue the inmates, but such headway had the flames made that it was impossible to venture within. Ladders were raised to the adjoining houses, and the fiemen tried to get into the blazing building by way of the roof. They lifted the scuttle, but again they were driven back by the flames. After half an hour of hard work the flames were subdued sufficiently to permit the firemen to enter the building, and they then found the bodies of the victims. They found also that the fire, which had started in the basement, had made it way upward with remarkable swiftness, destroying the stairs, but not entering the rooms on the two upper floors.

On entering one of the rear rooms on the third floor the firemen found the bodies of Mason and his youngest child. The father was apparently about to lift his child from the cradle when a gust of smoke overcame him and he fell to the floor and was suffocated. Headed by Battalion Chief Short the firemen made their way to the little room where the ladder to the roof-scuttle was supposed to be. They found the door of the room open, but the ladder was not there. Under the debris of the room the firemen found the body of little Ellen. Just outside the room were the bodies of Mrs. Mason and Nellie Doyle, the servant. It was apparent that the victims had tried to escape by way of the roof, but the ladder not being where the fire regulations require it to be, they were unable to get out. Escape by way of the stairs had been cut off by the flames, and before the family could decide what to do they were overcome by the smoke.

Sues For Over $4,000,000.

In the State District Court, at Houston, Texas, John H. Kirby, of Houston, entered a suit against Patrick Calhoun, of Atlanta, Ga., doing business in New York City, for stock in the Houston Oil Company of the value of $4,189,300. Kirby alleges that this stock belongs to him and that Calhoun is illegally withholding it. Garnishments against the receivers of the Houston Oil Company and the Kirby Lumber Company have been served to recover property held by them and sums owing to them by Calhoun. A bond of $425,000 was given to cover the garnishments. The suit involves the operations which terminated in receiverships for the two corporations.

Congo Natives Rise.

Advices received in Vienna from missionaries declared that all the whites on the upper reaches of the Congo had been murdered in a rising of natives.

Three Killed in Riot.

Three men are dead and thirty badly wounded from a fight at Cartier, Ont., between gangs of Italian and Finnish laborers working on a railway.

News of the Week

WASHINGTON.

President Roosevelt sent a message to Congress recommending that the Panama Canal Commission be reduced from seven to fire or preferably three members.

The Legislative Appropriation bill was taken up by the Senate, and the bill of the Merchant Marine Commission was reported.

The Omnibus Claims bill was passed by the Senate.

The resolution providing for holding the inaugural ball in the Pension Building was adopted by the House.

It was learned that the Hay-Bond treaty with Newfoundland was likely to be revived.

An attempt to blow up the statue of Frederick the Great in the War College grounds here failed.

OUR ADOPTED ISLANDS.

News from Manila told of an attempt of about 500 convicts at Bilbid prison to break jail. It resulted in the killing of sixteen of the prisoners and the wounding of forty others.

Lieutenant P. J. Jewell and a private, of the Fourteenth United States Cavalry, were killed, and three officers and three privates wounded in the capture of an outlaw fortress in Jolo.

DOMESTIC.

In a fire which partially destroyed the Hotel Waltham, at Waltham, Mass., Mrs. J. Lovell was burned to death.

The Atlantic Coast Line Florida Special was wrecked at Hardeville, S. C., and a flagman was fatally hurt.

In a letter to Fire Commissioner Hayes Chief Croker, of New York City, asked that fireworks other than firecrackers be prohibited next Fourth of July.

The Chicago (Ill.) Press Club celebrated its twenty-fifth anniversary.

Albert Flake and Robert E. Dowling, of New York City, organized a $3,000,000 real estate company.

Relatives of former President Zachary Taylor inspected his grave, at St. Mathews, Ky., with a view to making its condition more presentable.

Raids were made on fifty sweatshops in Elizabeth street, New York City.

Rodman Wanamaker carries $3,200,000 life insurance, it was reported, a larger amount than any other man in America.

Charles F. Murphy announced that Mayor McClellan, of New York City, will be renominated on a platform promising a "liberal" enforcement of laws.

Ten inches of snow fell in Memphis, Tenn., seriously impeding traffic.

James F. Toppan, the Standard Oil man, died in Chicago, Ill.

Through the aid of a ten-year-old boy Jersey City police hoped to break up the alleged "Black Hand" gang.

Captain David B. Mulliken took the stand in his own defense at the court-martial at Fort Sheridan and told of his marriage tangles.

An endowment fund for Tuskegee Institute was planned as a memorial for W. H. Baldwin.

Admiral Dewey and Mr. Morton, Secretary of the Navy, reviewed the assemblage of warships at Hampton Roads, which was the greatest ever known in the history of the United States.

FOREIGN.

A copy of Shakespeare's "Titus Andronicus," published in 1594, has just been discovered in Sweden.

Advices from Costa Rica were that Lord Fitzwilliam's treasure hunting expedition to Cocos Island met another expedition there under Mr. Harned Gray, and a fight ensued for possession, in which the Gray forces were victorious.

Ambassador Choate spoke at the unveiling of the statue of Lord Russell, of Killowen, at London.

The date for the convening of Parliament has been set for February 14, and a short session is expected.

Mr. Balfour warned the people of Great Britain that development of the empire in all quarters of the globe is the great problem of the day for the nation.

Mr. Balfour, at a dinner in his honor, declared that the duty of all Britons was to work for a stronger union with the colonies.

At the request of the Grand Chancellor President Loubet has erased from the roll of the Legion of Honor the name of M. Begincourt, one of M. Combes' informers.

It was reported in Tangier that an army recently mobilized by the Sultan of Morocco had deserted, and that he now had less than a regiment under arms.

A new Danish Ministry was formed, containing a number of the members of the former Cabinet.

More coal miners have gone on strike in the Ruhr region. It was estimated that ninety-one colleries were involved and that the men on strike numbered 110,000. Troops were sent to reinforce the local gendarmerie in the disturbed districts.

Mme. Loubet, mother of the President of the French Republic, died at Marsanne, aged ninety-two.

General Trepoff, Moscow's deposed police chief, was shot at three times while saying adieu at a railway station to Grand Duke Sergius, also deposed, who went to St. Petersburg.

The sessions of the board of inquiry into the North Sea incident were resumed in Paris, France.

LASTING RELIEF.

J. W. Walls, Superintendent of Streets of Lebanon, Ky., says:

"My nightly rest was broken, owing to irregular action of the kidneys. I was suffering intensely from severe pains in the small of my back and through the kidneys and annoyed by painful passages of abnormal secretions. No amount of doctoring relieved this condition. I took Doan's Kidney Pills and experienced quick and lasting relief. Doan's Kidney Pills will prove a blessing to all sufferers from kidney disorders who will give them a fair trial."

Foster-Milburn Co., Buffalo, N. Y., proprietors. For sale by all druggists, price 50 cents per box.

Fleet.

The pivot of the whole scheme may be said to be the Atlantic fleet, based on Gibraltar. That fleet will stretch one hand to the Mediterranean fleet and one hand to the Channel fleet. It may also be the fleet on which both the Mediterranean and the Channel fleets will rally and concentrate for some supreme effort. It thus makes Gibraltar one of the most important places in the whole empire. Fortunately Gibraltar will now be equal to so great a destiny, since the breakwater and dockyard works there are all but completed. Cromwell, when he sent Blake into the Mediterranean, is said to have pointed out to him the supreme strategic importance of the Rock. Our new naval scheme fully recognizes and indorses the Protector's prescience. Gibraltar becomes, from the standpoint of naval strategy, the hub of the empire.—Spectator.

Railroading in Japan.

Japan has 4236 miles of railway, of which 210 miles were constructed in 1903. The number of passengers carried on these railways in 1903 was 110,000,000, the freight transported was 16,122,671 metric tons and the cash receipts amounted to about $23,800,000.

Beware of Ointments For Catarrh That Contain Mercury,

as mercury will surely destroy the sense of smell and completely derange the whole system when entering it through the mucous surfaces. Such articles should never be used except on prescriptions from reputable physicians, as the damage they will do is ten fold to the good you can possibly derive from them. Hall's Catarrh Cure, manufactured by F. J. Cheney & Co., Toledo, O., contains no mercury, and is taken internally, acting directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. In buying Hall's Catarrh Cure be sure you get the genuine. It is taken internally, and made in Toledo, Ohio, by F. J. Cheney & Co. Testimonials free.

Sold by Druggists; price, 75c. per bottle.

Take Hall's Family Pills for constipation.

Germ Day.

The State of Utah has established a holiday in honor of germs. It is called General Health Day and is the first Monday in October. On this day all theatres, churches, public halls, hotels, boarding houses, etc., must be thoroughly disinfected.

Another club woman, Mrs. Haule, of Edgerton, Wis., tells how she was cured of irregularities and uterine trouble, terrible pains and backache, by the use of Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound.

"DEAR MRS. PINKHAM:—A while ago my health began to fail because of female troubles. The doctor did not help me. I remembered that my mother had used **Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound** on many occasions for irregularities and uterine troubles, and I felt sure that it could not harm me at any rate to give it a trial.

"I was certainly glad to find that within a week I felt much better, the terrible pains in the back and side were beginning to cease, and at the time of menstruation I did not have nearly as serious a time as heretofore, so I continued its use for two months, and at the end of that time I was like a new woman. I really have never felt better in my life, have not had a sick headache since, and weigh 20 pounds more than I ever did, so I unhesitatingly recommend your medicine."—MRS. MAY HAULE, Edgerton, Wis., Pres. Household Economics Club.

—$5000 forfeit if original of above let · proving genuineness cannot t : produced.

CZAR'S TROOPS MARCH OUT

Pitiful Line of Officers and Men Leaves Port Arthur.

GEN. STOESSEL INTERVIEWED

Says He Wants to Return Home and Live With His Family — Soldiers Looked Well Fed But Very Haggard From Their Long Strain—Japs Treat Them With Great Respect.

Headquarters of the Third Japanese Army at Port Arthur (via Yinkow and Tien-Tsin)—Five thousand men of the Russian garrison at Port Arthur marched from the village of Yahutsui, on the shores of Pigeon Bay, for fifteen miles to the railway station at Changlingtzu, at 3 o'clock, and the other detachments followed soon after. Each detachment was accompanied by six loaded transport cars.

The Russians in the night were taken on special trains of open trucks to Dalny, and there they immediately embarked for Japan on transports waiting in that port.

The long procession of the remnants of the gallant Russian garrison was a pathetic spectacle. The first arrivals at Changlingtzu were four droskies drawn by sorry looking horses. They contained the staff officers who had refused to give their parole. All wore their swords as they were allowed to under the terms of the capitulation contract.

A few minutes later the first detachment arrived. The regimental officers marched with their men, their heads bowed and their faces seamed with lines, showing the result of the mental and physical strain they had undergone during the long defense.

As the Japanese soldiers crowded about them with evident curiosity the faces of the Russian officers were an interesting study. All of them appeared to feel their humiliating position keenly, and, though some seemed to be resigned to their situation, others were resentful at being regarded with curiosity. The men appeared to be well fed, but their faces, like those of the officers, indicated the awful physical strain they had undergone. The officers were clean and well clothed, but the men were clad in dirty looking sheepskin coats, and appeared to be resigned or glad that the end had come.

The horses drawing the transport carts were suffering from fatigue, though the loads were small. The horses were tied to the carts and led by orderlies. In the procession were many lean looking pet dogs belonging to the officers.

In many cases officers refused to wear their swords, but had them carried behind them by orderlies. The officers saluted the European and American correspondent with the Japanese army, and appeared to be both pleased and astonished at seeing the Europeans and Americans there.

The prisoners were treated with the greatest respect and kindness, though they were regarded with much natural curiosity. The soldiers received food, cigarettes and beer, and the correspondent of the Associated Press even saw Japanese soldiers voluntarily carrying the effects of the prisoners when they were overcome by fatigue.

The railway has been repaired and the gauge changed almost to the city of Port Arthur, into which trains will enter in a few days.

Telephone and telegraph lines have been completed to the city, and already Japanese engineers are surveying the destroyed forts of the eastern fortified ridges.

In an interview General Stoessel said that he had expected aid from Kuropatkin or the Baltic fleet to the last.

Speaking of his own future plans the General said with much feeling:

"I have served my Emperor in three wars, and have been thrice wounded—in the war with Turkey, in the Boxer trouble in China and at Port Arthur. I feel that I have earned the right to return to Russia and pass my old age with my family."

FOLK INAUGURATED GOVERNOR

New Chief Executive of Missouri Sworn In.

Jefferson City, Mo.—A large assembly of admiring Missourians greeted Governor Joseph W. Folk when he was inaugurated here at noon. Among those present were William Jennings Bryan and Mrs. Bryan.

The crowds were pretty evenly divided between Democrats and Republicans. The Republicans were desirous of witnessing the inauguration of the Republican State officers, of whom Lieutenant-Governor McKinley heads the list.

The installation of the State officers took place in the hall of the House of Representatives.

WYNNE CONSUL AT LONDON.

Postmaster-General Slated For the Best the Administration Can Give.

Washington, D. C.—It is stated here on high authority that while a formal tender has not been made to him by President Roosevelt, Robert J. Wynne, the Postmaster-General, is slated to succeed Henry Clay Evans as United States Consul-General at London. It leaked out here that Mr. Wynne's recent hasty visit to New York City was to confer with the representatives of a large commercial enterprise. The Postmaster-General declined the presidency of the concern at a salary approximating $20,000 a year. He refused it because it involved looking out for business with the Government.

BEEF TRUST CASE CLOSES

Attorney General Moody Winds Up His Prosecution.

COURT ROOM WAS CROWDED

It Was Contended That the Packers Violated the Law by Entering Into an Agreement For Suppressing Competition Both in the Purchase of Live Stock and in the Sale of Fresh Meat.

Washington, D. C.—Arguments in the so-called Beef Trust case were concluded in the Supreme Court, Attorney-General Moody appearing for the Government in favor of continuing the injunction issued by Judge Grosscup at Chicago, Ill., and Attorney Miller closing the case in favor of Swift, Armour and other packers. The space within the railing was crowded with members of the bar, who listened to the arguments with close attention, particularly those of the Attorney-General.

Mr. Moody said it appeared that the defendants, who were seven corporations, one copartnership and twenty-three individuals, were engaged in the business of buying live stock, converting it into fresh meat and selling the meat throughout the country. It was obvious that the business included both manufacture or production and commerce. They were charged with violating the law by entering into an agreement for suppressing competition in the purchase of live stock and of competition in the sale of fresh meat. None of the charges related to manufacture or production, but all related to commerce, not necessarily interstate commerce, but commerce as distinguished from manufacture or production.

In this it differed from the Knight case, which concerned only manufacture or production. There was no fusion or acquisition of property interests, as in the Northern Securities case, but simply agreements between strangers to each other's business affecting their freedom of action in certain respects. The charges did not relate to any matters merely incidental or collateral to commerce, or which aided or facilitated it. On the contrary, they related to commerce itself, and were made and done by those who were conducting it with respect to its conduct. These propositions narrowed the inquiry and left for the court the determination of only two questions:

First—Whether the commerce in this case was commerce among the States, and if so

Second—Whether the agreements constituted a restraint of such commerce, or created or promoted a monopoly of no part of it.

The case of the Government required that both of these questions should be answered in the affirmative, otherwise it failed.

In taking up the charge of suppressing competition in buying live stock, Mr. Moody said the agreement to that effect having been clearly alleged, the question arose whether that agreement related to interstate commerce. That depended upon whether the sales of stock with which the agreement concerned itself were a part of interstate commerce.

Referring to the action of the packers in controlling the selling price of fresh meat by secret meetings throughout the country by their agents at which a uniform price was fixed, Mr. Moody said it was clearly a restraint of interstate commerce in view of other decisions by the court.

Mr. Moody re-enforced his conclusions by a long list of decisions of the Supreme Court in interstate commerce cases giving similar points, particularly in the original package decisions.

In closing for the packers Attorney Miller contended that the Government had not shown by specific charges that the law had been violated in directly restraining trade and competition.

The court then took the case under advisement.

BOSTON CITY LICHTING.

The Board of Aldermen Votes for the Municipal Ownership Plan.

Boston, Mass.—The new Board of Aldermen passed the order, recently introduced by Councilman McCullough, of Ward 13, and passed by the Common Council, authorizing the city of Boston to acquire and maintain plants for the manufacture and distribution of gas and electricity for lighting purposes. The vote was 9 to 3.

When the order came up Alderman Frothingham said that as it was a very important measure, and as one of the members of the board was absent he moved that it be laid on the table. On a yea and nay vote the motion was lost. As soon as the vote was announced Alderman Linehan moved for a reconsideration, and this motion was lost. The motion was made to prevent there being any reconsideration of the vote hereafter.

MRS. MARCUM GETS $8000.

Verdict For Damages in Her Suit Over Her Husband's Assassination.

Lexington, Ky.—At Winchester the jury in the Marcum assassination damage suit returned a verdict against County Judge James Hargis and Sheriff Edward Calahan, of Breathitt County, giving the widow $8000. She sued for $100,000. Ex-State Senator Alex Hargis and B. F. French, the other defendants, were exonerated.

Calahan and Hargis will now be indicted for instigating the murder of J. B. Marcum.

The Markets

Wholesale Prices Quoted in New York

MILK.			
The Milk Exchange price for standard quality is 3½c. per quart.			
BUTTER.			
Creamery—Western, extra.	$ 29	@$	29½
Firsts	26	@	28½
Seconds	23	@	25½
State dairy tubs, firsts	24	@	26
Imitation creamery	17	@	23
Factory, thirds to firsts	14	@	18
CHEESE.			
State, full cream, fancy	11½	@	12
Small	—	@	12¼
Part skims, good to prime	8	@	8¾
Part skims, common	—	@	6¾
Full skims	4	@	5
EGGS.			
Jersey—Fancy	38	@	40
State and Penn	38	@	40
Western—Choice	30	@	31
Southern—Choice	23	@	29
BEANS AND PEAS.			
Beans—Marrow, choice	2 67½	@	2 70
Medium, choice	1 82½	@	1 85
Pea, choice	1 72½	@	1 75
Red kidney, choice	2 62½	@	2 65
White kidney	2 80	@	2 85
Yellow eye	2 10	@	2 15
Black turtle soup	—	@	3 10
Lima, Cal	2 97½	@	3 00
FRUITS AND BERRIES—FRESH.			
Apples, Baldwin, per bbl	1 25	@	2 25
King, per bbl	2 00	@	3 50
Ben Davis, per bbl	1 50	@	2 25
Greening, per bbl	1 25	@	2 00
Grapes, Concord, per bskt	5	@	10
Catawba, per basket	5	@	10
Cranberries, C. Cod, per bbl	3 00	@	7 50
Jersey, per bbl	5 00	@	6 50
LIVE POULTRY.			
Fowls, per lb	—	@	13½
Chickens, per lb	—	@	11½
Roosters, per lb	—	@	9
Turkeys, per lb	13	@	14
Ducks, per pair	60	@	80
Geese, per pair	1 25	@	1 62
Pigeons, per pair	—	@	20
DRESSED POULTRY.			
Turkeys, per lb	16	@	19
Broilers, Philadelphia	15	@	20
Fowls, Western, per lb	9	@	12
Spring ducks, per lb	5	@	14
Spring geese, per lb	5	@	12
Squabs, per dozen	1 75	@	3 00
HOPS.			
State, 1904, choice, per lb	35	@	36
Good to prime, per lb	33	@	34
Common to fair	31	@	32
Pacific Coast, 1904, choice	33	@	34
Good to prime, per lb	31	@	32
Old odds	13	@	17
HAY AND STRAW.			
Hay, prime, per 100 lb	82½	@	85
No. 1, per 100 lb	—	@	80
No. 2, per 100 lb	72½	@	75
Clover mixed, per 100 lb	65	@	75
Straw, long rye	1 15	@	1 20
VEGETABLES.			
Potatoes, Jersey, per bbl	1 25	@	1 50
L. I., per 180 lbs	1 87	@	2 12
Sweets, per bbl	2 00	@	3 75
Turnips, per bbl	65	@	1 00
Tomatoes, per carrier	1 50	@	3 00
Egg plant, per box	1 25	@	3 00
Squash, per bbl	50	@	1 25
Peas, per basket	1 50	@	3 50
Peppers, per carrier	1 00	@	1 50
Lettuce, per basket	50	@	1 00
Cabbages, per ton	9 00	@	11 00
Cucumbers, per basket	2 00	@	4 00
String beans, per basket	1 50	@	4 00
Onions, Ct., Yel., per bbl	2 75	@	3 50
Red, per bbl	2 75	@	3 00
Orange Co., per bag	2 50	@	3 00
Celery, per dozen bunches	10	@	50
Cauliflower, per bbl	1 00	@	5 00
Brussels sprouts, per qt	5	@	12
Spinach, per bbl	1 00	@	1 25
Kale, per bbl	—	@	75
Beets, per 100 bunches	2 50	@	4 00
Carrots, per 100 bunches	2 00	@	3 00
Parsley, per 100 bunches	2 00	@	4 00
Watercress, per 100 bu'ches	1 00	@	2 00
SUNDRIES.			
Beeswax, per lb	28	@	28½
Maple sugar, per lb	8	@	10
Syrup, per gallon	65	@	75
Honey, clover, per lb	10	@	15
Buckwheat, per lb	10	@	11
GRAIN, ETC.			
Flour—Winter patents	5 50	@	5 85
Spring patents	6 00	@	6 60
Wheat, No. 1 N. Duluth	—	@	1 27½
No. 2 red	1 22¾	@	1 24
Corn, No. 2 white	—	@	51¾
Oats, mixed	36½	@	37½
Clipped, white	39	@	41
Lard, city	—	@	6¾
GAME.			
Ducks, canvas, per pair	1 00	@	2 50
Red head, per pair	1 00	@	1 50
Mallard, per pair	75	@	1 00
Teal, blue wing	40	@	60
Green wing	35	@	50
Rabbits, per pair	8	@	40
LIVE STOCK.			
Beeves, city, dressed	7	@	9½
Calves, city dressed	9	@	14
Country dressed	6	@	12
Sheep, per 100 lb	3 00	@	4 12½
Lambs, per 100 lb	7 75	@	8 25
Hogs, live, per 100 lb	4 15	@	5 25
Country dressed, per lb	4	@	6½

COTTON ESTIMATES.

Same Figures, as Seen in Committee by a Planter and a Spinner.

Washington, D. C.—The human nature of the debate on the Government's cotton estimates, in the Agricultural Committee of the House of Representatives, has excited general admiration. Mr. Livingston, representing the cotton-growing constituencies of Georgia, remarked in committee, that though at first "he had not charged falsehood against the officers of the Department" in their 12,500,000 bale estimate, "he now proposed to charge both these things." Mr. Lovering, from a cotton-spinning district of Massachusetts, retorted that the crop instead of geing 12,000,000 bales, "will prove to be nearer 14,000,000."

The Price of Paper.

It is rumored that papermakers at interior points are planning to enter the New York market with their product. Under natural conditions the cost of transportation on such a commodity would exclude distant competitors, but when—as in the case of the thirty concerns that merged in the International Paper Company—manufacturers combine to control a market and advance prices they unwittingly offer a premium on competition.

SUFFERED FROM CATARRH OF LUNGS SO COMMON IN WINTER. CURED BY PE-RU-NA.

A PLAIN TALK

On a Plain Subject in Plain Language.

The coming winter will cause at least one-half of the women to have catarrh, colds, coughs, pneumonia or consumption. Thousands of women will lose their lives and tens of thousands will acquire some chronic ailment from which they will never recover.

KEEP PERUNA IN THE HOUSE.

Unless you take the necessary precautions, the chances are that you (who read this) will be one of the unfortunate ones. Little or no risk need be run if Peruna is kept in the house and at the first appearance of any symptom of catarrh taken as directed on the bottle.

Peruna is a safeguard, a preventative, a specific, a cure for all cases of catarrh, acute and chronic, coughs, colds, consumption, etc.

For free medical advice, address Dr. S. B. Hartman, President of The Hartman Sanitarium, Columbus, Ohio.

A COLD ON THE LUNGS THREATENS TO BECOME SERIOUS.

Pe-ru-na Brings Speedy Relief.

Mrs. H. E. Adams, ex-President Palmetto Club, of New Orleans., La., writes from 110 Garfield Court, South Bend, Ind., as follows:

"I am pleased to endorse Peruna, as I took it about a year ago and it soon brought me relief from a cold on my lungs which threatened to be serious.

"The lungs were sore and inflamed, I coughed a couple of hours every night, and I felt that something must be done before my lungs became affected.

"Peruna was suggested by some of my friends who had used it, and acting upon their advice I tried it and found that it was able to bring about a speedy cure. You have my highest endorsement and thanks for the good it did me."

Sounding the Praises of Peruna.

Mrs. Frances Wilson, 32 Nelson St., Clinton, Mass., writes:

"Had you seen me at the time of my illness and now, you would not wonder that I take delight in sounding the praises of Peruna.

"My ailment was a severe cold which attacked the bronchial tubes and lungs.

"I followed your special directions and after using six bottles of Peruna, I was on my feet again. I think Peruna a wonderful medicine."

How to Butcher a Goat.

First, catch your goat; then kill him and at once split him between the hind legs, so as to make an opening sufficient to allow the pouring of a bucket of cold water (the colder the better) into his insides. The pouring of the water into his insides prevents any taint or taste from the intestines of the animal. This also applies to the dressing of mutton. It is not the hide that causes the taste or taint of mutton or goats, but the taste comes from the entrails. Try this and be convinced that no taste or taint will be found.

Single eyeglasses are prohibited in the German Army. N. Y.—3

FITS permanently cured. No fits or nervousness after first day's use of Dr. Kline's Great Nerve Restorer, $2 trial bottle and treatise free Dr. R. H. KLINE, Ltd., 931 Arch St., Phila., Pa.

Bonaparte's house in St. Helena is now a barn.

To Cure a Cold in One Day

Take Laxative Bromo Quinine Tablets. All druggists refund money if it fails to cure. E. W. Grove's signature is on box. 25c.

Alligator hunters are wanted in Venezuela.

A Guaranteed Cure For Piles.

Itching, Blind, Bleeding or Protruding Piles. Druggists will refund money if Pazo Ointment fails to cure in 6 to 14 days. 50c.

The coldest city in the world is Yakutsk, Eastern Siberia.

Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup for children teething, soften the gums, reduces inflammation, allays pain, cures wind colic, 25c. a bottle

There is more coal in Montana and Wyoming than in Pennsylvania.

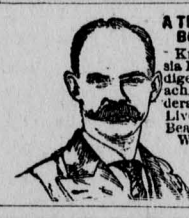
Piso's Cure cannot be too highly spoken of as a cough cure.—J. W. O'BRIEN, 322 Third Avenue, N., Minneapolis, Minn., Jan. 6, 1900.

Among the spoils of war taken at Liao-Yang was a pet pigeon.

Since 1858 the population of Scotland has increased fifty-two per cent.

The Ideal Outing Place.

The soil of Lakewood, which consists mainly of porous sand and gravel, besides rendering the air delightfully dry and healthful, makes it possible by furnishing an almost perfect system of natural drainage, to keep the roads in and around the town in unsurpassed condition. Delightful drives lead to Point Pleasant, ten miles distant, Toms River and the Deserted River of Allaire. In another direction is a drive to Pine Park which is excelled by few places in attractiveness. The multitudes of walks and rambles also have careful attention. Dry and well kept gravel walks, with rustic bridges and resting places at frequent intervals, skirt the borders of Lake Carasaljo, and the circuit of the lake is one of the most charming walks in the vicinity. The many facilities for outdoor sports and recreations, together with its mild and pleasant winter climate, have made Lakewood justly popular. An interesting descriptive booklet on Lakewood, containing information as to the rates and accommodations at the numerous hotels and boarding houses, has been published by the Central Railroad of New Jersey, and may be had for the asking Write to C. M. Burt, General Passenger Agent, 143 Liberty St., New York City.



A TRIAL BOX FREE!! Kremer's Marvelous Dyspepsia Powder kills Dyspepsia, Indigestion, Catarrh of the Stomach, Palpitation, Piles and all derangements of the Stomach, Liver and Nervous System. Beats anything in the world. Write, enclosing stamp. JOHN KREMER, DRUGGIST, 428 7TH AVE., N. Y.

DROPSY NEW DISCOVERY; gives quick relief and cures worst cases. Book of testimonials and 10 days' treatment Free. Dr. H. H. GREEN'S SONS, Box B, Atlanta, Ga.

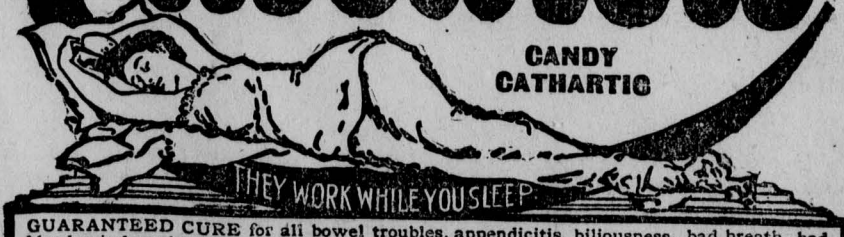
PENSION JOHN W. MORRIS, Washington, D. C. Successfully Prosecutes Claims. Late Principal Examiner U.S. Pension Bureau. 3 yrs in civil war, 15 adjudicating claims, atty since.

25 CTS PISO'S CURE FOR CURES WHERE ALL ELSE FAILS. Best Cough Syrup. Tastes Good. Use in time. Sold by druggists. CONSUMPTION 25 CTS

BEST FOR THE BOWELS

Cascarets

CANDY CATHARTIC



GUARANTEED CURE for all bowel troubles, appendicitis, biliousness, bad breath, bad blood, wind on the stomach, bloated bowels, foul mouth, headache, indigestion, pimples, pains after eating, liver trouble, sallow skin and dizziness. When your bowels don't move regularly you are sick. Constipation kills more people than all other diseases together. It starts chronic ailments and long years of suffering. No matter what ails you, start taking CASCARETS today, for you will never get well and stay well until you get your bowels right. Take our advice, start with Cascarets today under absolute guarantee to cure or money refunded. The genuine tablet stamped C C C. Never sold in bulk. Sample and booklet free. Address Sterling Remedy Company, Chicago or New York. 502

Canal Days.

James M. Swank in Bulletin of American Steel Association.

The system of internal improvements which connected the Delaware river with the Ohio river, and Philadelphia with Pittsburg, was undertaken in 1826 and completed in 1834 by the commonwealth of Pennsylvania. It was opened for freight and passenger traffic throughout its entire length early in the latter year, many years before its successor, the Pennsylvania railroad, was projected or more than dreamed of. The system, which was popularly as well as officially known as the Pennsylvania canal, embraced a railroad from Philadelphia to Columbia, 81¾ miles, a canal from Columbia to Hollidaysburg, 171¾ miles; a railroad from Hollidaysburg to Johnstown, 36¾ miles, and a canal from Johnstown to Pittsburg, 104 miles, making a total mileage of 394¼ miles from Philadelphia to Pittsburg. Upon the completion of important divisions of the system, and particularly after the completion of the whole system, numerous transportation companies for the conveyance of freight and passengers were organized, with principal offices and warehouses at Philadelphia and Pittsburg and branch offices and other warehouses at Columbia, Hollidaysburg and Johnstown.

Through the courtesy of Frank L. Neall, a Philadelphian of antiquarian tastes, long associated with the firm of Peter Wright & Sons, we have been afforded an opportunity to examine several bills of lading, freight receipts, etc., issued by the transportation companies and forwarding merchants that were engaged in business on the Pennsylvania canal between the years 1836 and 1850. These old papers, which have been preserved in a large and well arranged scrap book, were written with quill pens in ink that invariably holds its color well, and are usually embellished with wood cuts which represented in a crude way the boats and cars and locomotives of that period. The printing business was not then one of the fine arts, as it is to-day. Cars and locomotives are at first represented with only four wheels, but afterwards locomotives are shown with six wheels. Valuable information is contained in these papers concerning the character of the freight that was shipped in those days, the rates of freight, and the time that was required to carry it from one point to another; also giving the names of the transportation companies and their facilities for hauling freight.

First, of the transportation companies. We quote from these old documents the names of the following companies which had offices and warehouses in both Philadelphia and Pittsburg, with the year or or years in which they are first mentioned; also in some instances the names of the Philadelphia agents. The spelling we give is exactly as we find it. In some instances, as will be observed, the same company is described by more than one title. 1836—Reliance Transportation company; 1837—Western Transpotation company, D. Leech & Co.'s line; 1838—the same company, Leech & Co.'s line; 1837—Union Transportation company, Railroad line; 1837—John Dougherty, agent for Reliance Transportation line; 1839—John Dougherty, Agent, Reliance Transportation company's line of portable iron boats; 1837—The Despatch Transportation company, John White & Co.; 1838—James O'Connor & Co.'s Portable Body line to Pittsburg; also Pittsburg Transportation line; Railroad Line of Portable Car Bodies, James O'Connor & Co.; 1840—James M. Davis & Co., Reliance Portable Boat line; 1841—Mechanics Independent line; 1846—Binghams' Line and Binghams' Transportation line, proprietors William Bingham, Thomas Bingham, Jacob Dock and W. A. Stratton; 1846—Craig, Bellas & Co., Citizens' Portable Boat line; 1840, 1846 and 1849—Reliance Portable Boat line, James M. Davis & Co., Philadelphia, and John McFadden & Co., Pittsburg; 1841—The Pennsylvania and Ohio Transportation Railroad line, James Steel & Co.; 1849—Pennsylvania and Ohio Transportation line to Pittsburg, via Railroads and canals, and Pennsylvania and Ohio Transportation Co., 1846 and 1850—Union Transportation Railroad line for Pittsburg, Leech's line, Bingham's line, the Pennsylvania and Ohio line, and the Union line were the leading transportation companies on the Pennsylvania canal throughout its whole history.

The freight that was shipped from Philadelphia to Pittsburg over the Pennsylvania canal, as described in these old papers was largely composed of queensware, earthenware, hardware, glassware and dry goods. There can be no doubt that most of these articles were imported. We note one shipment of axes. The mention of crates and casks of queensware is of frequent occurrence, crates predominating. When emptied of their contents these foreign-made crates were often used in those days in winter by farmers and other as improvised sleigh bodies, placed on sled runners that may have been used for hauling wood, and they were sometimes placed on light runners called "Yankee jumpers."

In 1837 D. Leech & Co. promised to deliver packages of merchandise from Philadelphia to Pittsburg "in fifteen days, Sunday excepted." In 1838 James O'Connor & Co.'s Portable Car Body line advertised what would be called in our day a fast freight service, in boats carrying fifteen tons, through to Pittsburg five days, buts its boats carrying thirty tons would require eight days. In 1839 a freight receipt issued by John Dougherty stipulated that the merchandise receipted for was to be delivered at Pittsburg "within twelve days, Sundays and unavoidable delays excepted," but in 1846 James M. Davis & Co. agreed to deliver freight at Pittsburg in eight days, with the same reservations, and in 1849 D. Leech & Co. had no better schedule to offer, while in the same year the Pennsylvania and Ohio line retained the twelve days' provision in its freight receipts. In 1850 James M. Davis & Co. increased their time to ten days. Many of the freight receipts, however, did not specify the time required to ship a consignment of merchandise to Pittsburg. In 1846 Bingham's line promised to deliver at Philadelphia freight shipped at Pittsburg "within fifteen days, Sundays excepted." Eight days was about the shortest time that would ordinarily be required to deliver freight between Philadelphia and Pittsburg. We do not believe that James O'Connor & Co. ever carried freight from Philadelphia to Pittsburg in five days, certainly not under ordinary circumstances.

The rates of freight on the Pennsylvania canal from Philadelphia to Pittsburg were much higher in the early years of the canal existence than were afterwards charged, and yet all these rates were very high as compared with the railroad rates with which the present business world is familiar. In 1837 the through rate on dry goods, drugs, queensware in crates, leather, hides, shoes, wool, fruits, etc., was $2.35 per 100 pounds; on hardware, dye-stuffs, paints, etc., it was $2.10; on hats, bonnets, etc., $3.00; on coffee and groceries, $1.85; on furniture, $3.60; on carriages, $4.10; on fish, $1.20; and on queensware in casks, $2.85. In 1839 there were some slight reductions in the rates, dry goods, etc., paying $2.25 per 100 pounds; groceries, tin in boxes, etc., $1.65; hardware, queensware, etc., $2, and carriages, $3.75. Herring paid $2.25 per barrel, and mackerel, $2.50. A few rates were advanced in this year. In 1849 the rates were greatly reduced below those of 1839, dry goods, bonnets, shoes, hats, etc., being charged only 90 cents per 100 pounds, muslin in bales and burlaps, 80 cents; queensware and codfish, 60 cents; tin and copper in sheets, 60 cents; coffee, 50 cents; groceries, sheets iron, hoop iron and nails, hardware, machinery, etc., 70 cents; mackerel, shad and pickeled herring, per barrel, $1.25, and dry herring, $1.12½. These rates probably ruled for several years after 1849. In 1846 the rate on glassware from Pittsburg to Philadelphia by Binghams' line was 83 cents per 100 pounds.

The wood cuts which are prominent features of the old papers we have referred to, and which were intended to illustrate the methods of transportation employed by the various companies mentioned, tell a story of their own that is very interesting. Not only are the primitive locomotives and freight cars illustrated with a fair degree of accuracy but, of greater interest, the extraordinary means that were then employed to carry freight between Philadelphia and Pittsburg are fully shown. As we have already stated, the Pennsylvania canal embraced two railroads aggregating in length more than one-fourth of the entire system. Most of the transportation companies used both cars and boats, necessitating the handling of all freight when transferred from cars to boats or from boats to cars. From Philadelphia to Pittsburg, or vica versa, this transshipment occurred three times, at Columbia, Hollidaysburg and Johnstown. But there were two transportation methods employed in carrying freight from one end of the canal to the other without breaking bulk at any point.

The boats used by James O'Connor & Co. were hulls only, except that there was a cabin at the stern of each boat, the hulls being built of dimensions adapted to the reception of a fixed number of cars or "car bodies," which could be transferred from their trucks by windlasses that would lift them into the boats. In the same way the cars would be lifted out of the boats and placed upon trucks. The car boats, as these boats were called, were abandoned before 1850. The other method referred to dispensed with cars entirely and embraced portable boats, divided into either three or four sections, each with the necessary bulk heads, and each being but little longer than an ordinary freight car of that day and of practically the same width. When in the water these sections would be united by appropriate side fastenings, making a complete boat, the bow and stern section being rounded as in other boats. When taken from the water they were detached and deftly moved over trucks which had been run into the water upon a slight inclined railroad track that was connected with the railroad over which the boats was to pass, a stationary engine pulling out the sections. When the boat would come to the end of its railroad journey it would be run into the water on its trucks and put together as we have described. The trucks were curved to fit the boats. Several companies used these portable boats, which continued in use long after 1850.

Among the old papers referred to we find two receipts issued by the "Pennsylvania Railroad company, Craig & Bellas, agents, Broad street, Philadelphia," dated, respectively, October 12, 1850, and November 6, 1850, the first for goods shipped to Newport, Pa., and the other for goods shipped to Huntingdon, Pa. The Pennsylvania Railroad company was chartered in 1846 to build a railroad from Harrisburg to Pittsburg, railroad connections already existing between Philadelphia and Harrisburg, but work on the construction of the road did not begin until 1847, and it was not until 1850 that the road was completed to Hollidaysburg, so that the two freight receipts above referred to were among the earliest issued in the name of the company. The road was completed to Pittsburg on December 10, 1852, but for several years afterwards the Pennsylvania canal remained a competitor. On August 1, 1857, the Pennsylvania canal was purchased by the Pennsylvania Railroad company, and at once even its local business rapidly declined. In a very few years the Pennsylvania canal was virtually a thing of the past. Such portions of the system as were not absorbed by the Pennsylvania railroad as part of its roadbed were either neglected or actually abandoned. The division of the canal from Johnstown to Pittsburg was abandoned in 1864 and the division from Columbia to Hollidaysburg in more recent years, although little used for many years. To-day the sites of large sections of the canal proper and of its basins, feeders, wharves, aqueducts, etc., are hard to find and the present generation scarcely realizes that there ever was a Pennsylvania canal.

COAL OIL JOHNNY'S HOME.

Living with a Brother-in-Law on a Farm Near Franklin, Pa.

From the Dayton Herald.

Nestling among the snow-clad, derrick capped hills of Sugar Creek, Venango county, Pa., in the heart of the great Galena oil district is the home of "Ad" Moffit. Moffit is the brother-in-law of J. W. Steele, known to history as "Coal Oil Johnny," the man who years ago became famous as the greatest spendthrift in the United States, and whose story was used as an object lesson.

Although reported dead times without number, and as an inmate of charitable institutions just as often, "Coal Oil Johnny" is to-day living in comfortable circumstances in the home of his brother-in-law. The latter, when asked if it were true that Steele had acquired a second competence, replied: "I wish I had as much." And Moffit is well supplied with this world's goods.

Time has dealt gently with "Coal Oil Johnny." He does not look like a man who threw away money in handfuls in his youth. In the heyday of his career he was a red-cheeked, full-faced, muscular fellow, good looking in a wholesome way. To-day he is pretty well preserved, although he has deep wrinkles around his eyes, and the lines about his mouth are eloquent. His cheek and jaw bones are prominent, and his cheeks sunken. He is a quiet, self-possessed man who realizes the value of a dollar.

He is industrious, and during the summer and fall is seen about Franklin bringing garden produce to customers.

"I was born in Mercer county, Pa.," says Steele, "in 1843, and when two years old was adopted by Cuthbertson McClintock. When nineteen I was married to Eleanor Moffit. We have one son, now employed by the C. B. & Q. Railway.

"Mrs. McClintock was widowed, and in 1864 died as the result of burns received from trying to light a fire with coal oil. As her heir, I found myself possessed of $24,000 in cash and a paying oil farm. I did not find $200,000 in her safe, as has been told.

"As the result of wealth acquired from my oil lands, I became the greatest spendthrift and all-around easy man the oil country ever produced.

"After my 'painting' trip I returned to Franklin, in 1867, practically broke. In 1868 Mrs. Steele recovered $6,000 rent from the oil farm. I might have had an easy job exhibiting myself in museums had I desired, as most of the managers were after me, but I was tired of notoriety.

"In 1874 we moved to Denison, Conn., later to Kearney, Neb., where we lived several years."

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EPWORTH LEAGUE.

Jan. 22: "How to Win Souls For Christ"—John 1, 40-46.

By REV. WALTER J. YATES, Ph. D.

There is no substitute for the personal presence in persuading men to any course of action. The human voice is effective not only by reason of its marvelous qualities of sound and its flexibility, adapting it to the expression of all emotions and sentiments and shades of meaning, but the personal element in it makes it the most wonderful of all the bodily powers.

No two persons speak exactly alike. The phonograph has brought out the fact that we easily recognize other people by the voice, but that few persons recognize their own voice when the record of their speaking is put in the machine. There are implications of great moment lying under this simple statement of fact.

The important item for us is that we each have a power all our own and in some particulars different from what any one else has, and this inward nature can be exerted through the voice most effectively in influencing others. Personal contact has power over men.

No other agency ever has taken the place of this personal persuasion. Call it magnetism or any other term you please, the fact remains that if you want a person to do anything you can best succeed if you get close to him and bring your own nature into contact with his thought and will and desires.

Here lies the secret of all eloquence in speech. It is the soul talking through the lips and shining through the eyes. If bodily contact and proximity convey diseases it is equally true that spirits communicate their qualities to those who come under their influence.

If we would have power over men and mold their opinions and shape their actions we need to be guarded in what nature we have ourselves, since like begets like. We must be right or we cannot give the right impulse to others.

We have in this first chapter of John an example ever fresh for study of the power of personal influence and of the best manner in which to use our opportunities. There is no long argumentation made in any of these cases, but the plain statement of the fact of what one has seen himself. There is the most careful discrimination in regard to those that are approached. There is no promiscuous proclamation of the fact then first realized by Andrew that he had found the one whom he had long desired to find. He goes straight for another whom he knows to be like minded with himself. They have understood each other in days past, and Andrew knows Simon is as earnest a seeker for Messiah as he is himself. He wastes no time or effort. He goes for Simon. He simply says, "I have found him." He brings him to Jesus. That is all he can do. Simon must do his own seeing and believing. So with every one of the others.

What then do we learn from this incident? "How to win souls for Christ." First, find Him yourself; then go for those you know are desiring to find one like Him. Tell them the simple fact of what you have found. Then you can show them where He is, and if they will go that way you can rely on the Master to do all the rest. We cannot save them. At the most we can only show them where Jesus is to be found. They can become acquainted with him as truly as you have. Rely on them and Him to do the getting acquainted. Respect the rights of other souls and of the Master to form their own fellowships.

Martyrs.

It is the cause and not the death that makes the martyr.—Christian Instructor.

Something to Learn.

Just to be tender, just to be true;
Just to be glad the whole day through!
Just to be merciful, just to be mild;
Just to be trustful as a child;
Just to be gentle and kind and sweet;
Just to be helpful with willing feet;
Just to be cheery when things go wrong;
Just to drive sadness away with song.
Whether the hour is dark or bright,
Just to be loyal to God and right;
Just to believe that God knows best;
Just in His promise ever to rest;
Just to let love be our daily key—
This is God's will for you and for me.

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CHRISTIAN ENDEAVOR.

Prayer Meeting Topic For the Week Beginning Jan. 22.

By REV. S. H. DOYLE.

Topic.—How to win souls for Christ.—John 1, 40-46. (Led by the lookout committee.)

The winning of souls for Christ is the best of all services that we can render for Him, for our fellow men and for ourselves. "They that be wise shall shine as the brightness of the firmament, and they that turn many to righteousness as the stars forever and ever." This is the testimony of Daniel, the prophet, and Solomon says, "He that winneth souls is wise." No service rendered for Christ is unimportant or shall go without its reward, but Christ died to save the souls of men, and hence it can be readily seen that this is the supreme service that we can render to Him. It makes His work on the cross effective. The soul is a man's most valuable possession, and if we help save it we do him the greatest possible benefit. And, last of all, we ourselves receive stars in our heavenly crown in proportion as we lead souls to Christ and eternal salvation.

The winning of souls being of such tremendous importance, it is well for us to ask how to do it. And this question can be answered in no better way than by studying the methods of those who have won souls for Christ. This is the answer of the topical reference. There we have a picture of two soul winners. Andrew, having found the Christ, sought his brother Peter and led him to Him. And when Jesus found Philip and he had obeyed His command, "Follow me," "Philip findeth Nathanael and saith unto him, We have found Him of whom Moses in the law and the prophets did write." Philip invited Nathanael to "come and see" Christ. He accepted the invitation. He came and saw and heard the Master and accepted Him as "the Son of God and the King of Israel."

The method used in both these instances was a simple yet an effective one. Let us notice its characteristics and follow it in our efforts to win souls for Christ.

1. Andrew and Philip found Christ themselves before they sought to win others to Him. The soul winner must always be one who has found Christ himself. He only can be a true guide who has traveled the way himself. The blind are not good teachers of the blind. We must be saved before we can seek the salvation of others.

2. Andrew and Philip realized that Peter and Nathanael were without the Christ, yet needed Him. Men are lost till Jesus finds them. Let us strive more and more to realize the lost condition of men and their need of Christ; then we will be coming into a position where we can lead them to Christ.

3. Andrew and Nathanael sought Peter and Philip. "He [Andrew] first findeth his own brother Simon." To find he must have sought. "Philip findeth Nathanael." Personal work is the most successful method of winning souls for Christ. Seek those in whom you are interested, and you will probably find them willing to come.

4. They held Christ before them. "We have found the Messiah." "We have found Him of whom Moses in the law and the prophets did write." Hold up Christ, and He, lifted up, will draw men unto Him.

BIBLE READINGS.

Dan. xii, 3; Matt. xi, 28-30; xxviii; Luke ii, 36-38; v, 18-26; x, 1-9; John i, 15; iv, 25-30; Acts viii, 26-40; I Cor. ix, 19-22; Jas. v, 19, 20.